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SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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CONTENTS

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

Botswana Seeks Rail Deal With Zimbabwe (THE HERALD, 8 May 81).....	1
Zimbabwe Maize Contract With Neighbors Reported (THE HERALD, 9 May 81).....	2
Minister Chomba Threatens To Deport Zairian Dissidents (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 1 May 81).....	3
Briefs	
WAHC Meeting	5
Telecommunications Officials Meet	5

ANGOLA

Editorial Protests U.S. Remarks Over Cuban Presence (Editorial; JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 4 Apr 81).....	6
Navy Ceremonies Open New Political, Combat Training Course (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 3 Apr 81).....	8
'JEUNE AFRIQUE' Castigator Over Cuban Presence Article (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 21 Apr 81).....	9
Restrictions on Sports Teams' International Travel (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 18 Apr 81).....	11
Provincial Official Criticizes Indiscipline, Incompetence (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 3 Apr 81).....	12
Corn Imports From South Africa Hotly Denied (JORNAL DE ANGOLA, 21 Apr 81).....	13

Briefs	
Agreement With Cuban Writers' Union	14
Real Estate Sales Regulations	14
Party Delegation to Cunene	14

GAMBIA

National Development Council Meeting Reported (THE GAMBIA NEWS BULLETIN, 20 Apr 81).....	15
DPRK Embassy Exhibits To Promote Cooperation (THE GAMBIA NEWS BULLETIN, 20 Apr 81).....	16
Reorganization, Reorientation of Extension Service Urged (THE GAMBIA NEWS BULLETIN, 22 Apr 81).....	17
President Praises Youth Potential (THE GAMBIA NEWS BULLETIN, 20 Apr 81).....	18
Allowance for Chinese Technical Personnel Negotiated (THE GAMBIA NEWS BULLETIN, 22 Apr 81).....	19
Consumer Price Index Shows General Decline (THE GAMBIA NEWS BULLETIN, 22 Apr 81).....	20

NIGERIA

Corruption Undermines Government Rice Program (Editorial; GASKIYA TA FI KWABO, 4 May 81).....	21
--	----

SENEGAL

Briefs	
Council of Ministers Meeting	22

SOUTH AFRICA

Avoid Martyrdom Stigma on Black Leaders Says Commentator (Bert Ferreira; DIE TRANSVALER, 6 Apr 81).....	23
Erica Theron Criticizes Rate of Progress (Amanda Botha; DIE TRANSVALER, 8 Apr 81).....	25

SWAZILAND

Prime Minister Discusses Nation's Food Requirements (THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND, 5 May 81).....	27
King's Diamond Jubilee Celebration Planned (THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND, 30 Apr 81).....	27

Euro-Currency, African Economies Seminar Held (THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND, 5 May 81).....	30
UNICEF Evaluation, Monitoring Workshop Held (THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND, 5 May 81).....	32
Briefs	
Defense Force Promotions	33
 ZAMBIA	
Prime Minister Comments on Situation of Refugees in Nation (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 28 Apr 81).....	34
Chiluba Says ZCTU Will Not Be Party Rubber-Stamp (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 4 May 81).....	36
Central Committee To Determine Whether Zimba's Seat Is Retained (DAILY MAIL, 28 Apr 81).....	38
FRG Cooperation Program Reported (DAILY MAIL, 28 Apr 81).....	39
MP's Language Remarks Stir Up 'Hornet's Nest' (Wellington Kalwisha; DAILY MAIL, 30 Apr 81).....	40
Bank Report Shows Economic Decline During Past Five Years (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 1 May 81).....	43
Labor Leaders Air Views at Labor Day Rallies (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 2 May 81).....	44
World Bank Railways Loan (SUNDAY TIMES, 3 May 81).....	45
Sondashi Asks Law Association To Propose Detention Law Changes (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 4 May 81).....	46
'Adequate Preparations' Made To Avoid Wastage of Bumper Harvest (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 4 May 81).....	47
Feasibility Study of Molasses Based Ethanol Output Ends Soon (DAILY MAIL, 28 Apr 81).....	48
Motor Fuel Stocks Low (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 28 Apr 81).....	51
Briefs	
Oil Supplies Purchase Loan	52
Indian Mine Experts	52

ZIMBABWE

Passage of Constitution Bill Reported (THE HERALD, 7 May 81).....	53
Abolition of White Seats in Assembly Contemplated (Nick McNally; THE HERALD, 7 May 81).....	56
Mugabe Gains Support for Constitution Bill (THE HERALD, 8 May 81).....	58
Victory Owed to UANC MPs Smith Backs Mugabe on Constitution Bill	
Mugabe Call for Profit-Sharing Welcomed (THE HERALD, 8 May 81).....	60
Possible Name Change for Salisbury Discussed (Susan Mitchell; THE HERALD, 9 May 81).....	61
Bishop Claims Church the Best of Oppositions (THE HERALD, 9 May 81).....	62
Extra Police To Be Deployed in Bulawayo (THE HERALD, 9 May 81).....	63
Gwai Men To Hand Over Arms (THE HERALD, 8, 9 May 81).....	65
Inmates Inducted Into National Army Smooth Handover Disarming Former Guerillas	
Ziyambi: Blacks Must Get Top Police Jobs (THE HERALD, 8 May 81).....	67
Membership in Patent Protection Agreement Lacking (THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE, 1 May 81)...	69
Dumbutshena Inquiry Commission Continues Hearings (THE HERALD, 8, 9 May 81).....	70
Inter-ZIPRA-ZANLA Clashes Cited Spontaneous Fighting	
Nkala Accuses South Africa of Sanctions Attempt (THE HERALD, 8 May 81).....	72
Trade Agreement Cited Nkala Attacks S. A. 'Provocation' Over Trade Agreement	

Drop in Travel Trade Reported (Tim Clarke; THE CITIZEN, 7 May 81).....	75
Sale of Cattle to Tanzania Planned (THE HERALD, 7 May 81).....	76
Army Fired on By Both Sides, Inquiry Told (THE HERALD, 7 May 81).....	77
Home Affairs Minister on Development of Police Force (THE HERALD, 7 May 81).....	78
Shebeen Operators Lie Low for Fear of Arrest (THE HERALD, 7 May 81).....	81
No Action Planned on Bulawayo Squatter Settlement (THE HERALD, 7 May 81).....	82
Biogas Seen Answering Energy Needs (THE HERALD, 7 May 81).....	83
Rents To Be Controlled Nationwide (Tarcey Munaku; THE HERALD, 7 May 81).....	85
Workers To Participate in Collective Bargaining (THE HERALD, 7 May 81).....	86
Success of Tobacco Industry Mission to China Reported (THE HERALD, 8 May 81).....	87
Rio Tinto Expansion To Net \$15 Million (THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE, 1 May 81).....	88
Big Increase in Pupils Leads to Book Shortage (THE HERALD, 8 May 81).....	89
GMB Prepared To Handle Record Maize Crop (THE HERALD, 8 May 81).....	90
Co-operation Spurs Crop Production 'Revolution' (THE HERALD, 8 May 81).....	92
Nkala: Food Subsidies Will Bankrupt Nation (THE HERALD, 9 May 81).....	93
Beef Prices To Be Controlled (THE HERALD, 8, 9 May 81).....	94
Wholesale Prices To Rise Butchers Stunned Cattle Price Increase	

Briefs

Grain Transport	97
Domestics Report Completed	97
Need for Tariffs	97
Rotarians Meet	98
Air Traffic Control	98
Senate Sessions Outlined	98
Korean Engineers	99
Media Workers for Yugoslavia	99
Village Water Plan	99
African Church Needed	99
S. A. 'Spy' Deported	100
Dairy Co-op	100
Lawyer Jackson Deported	100
Architects' Journal	101
Air Force Losing Staff	101
Tax Incentives for Industries	101
Funds for Buying Land	101

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

BOTSWANA SEEKS RAIL DEAL WITH ZIMBABWE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 May 81 p 1

[Text] A seven-man delegation from Botswana, led by two Ministers, met the Ministers of Mines and Transport in Salisbury yesterday morning to discuss the movement of minerals through Zimbabwe.

Mr Josiah Chinamano, the Minister of Transport, headed the Zimbabwean team, which included his deputy, Dr Edward Pswarayi and the two Secretaries in the Ministry.

Also in the team were Mr Maurice Nyagumbo, the Minister of Mines and the Secretary for that Ministry, Mr Christopher Ushewokunze.

Mr Chinamano said the Botswana delegation was here to explore the transportation of their coal to the sea via Zimbabwe.

The Botswana team was led by Dr Gaositwe Chiepe, the Minister of Mineral Resources and Water Affairs, and Mr Colin Blackbeard, the Minister of Works and Communications.

Mr Chinamano said now that Zimbabwe was independent, the Government looked forward to consolidating ties with Botswana which had been forged through economic agreements during the armed struggle.

"We welcome this opportunity for discussing this vital issue and hope that this heralds the beginning of many more economic contracts which will be to the benefit of our peoples," he said.

Dr Chiepe said the role his country had played during Zimbabwe's war of liberation should not be seen as a favour. "It was our duty. We were at war against a common enemy and we fought on your side as a sister republic, but now that we have finished that duty, we must embark on reconstruction, rehabilitation and expansion."

The delegation arrived on Wednesday evening and left for Gaborone yesterday afternoon.

CSO: 4420/1029

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

ZIMBABWE MAIZE CONTRACT WITH NEIGHBORS REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 May 81 p 1

[Text] Contracts worth \$40 million have been negotiated by the Grain Marketing Board for the sale of Zimbabwean maize to neighbouring countries, the general manager, Mr Bill Long, said yesterday.

In a statement he said that when it became apparent that the maize crop was going to provide a surplus, the GMB quickly told neighbouring countries.

"Contracts have been, or are about to be signed for a total of 277,850 tonnes," he said. "The value of these exports is about \$40 million."

Mr Long said a large part of the exports was financed by foreign aid given to the recipient countries.

Zimbabwe will export 89,250 tonnes of maize to Zambia, paid mostly through foreign aid. About 800 tonnes have been delivered, another 60,000 tonnes are being delivered and the bulk of the rest is to be sent soon.

Exports to Zaire are 44,000 tonnes, with all payments being made by that country. About 4,000 tonnes have been delivered, with 20,000 tonnes in the pipeline.

The GMB manager said 50,000 tonnes were being exported to Malawi, while 94,600 tonnes would go to Mozambique.

Most of the Mozambique consignment will be paid through foreign aid. Delivery of 70,000 tonnes has started and another 12,600 tonnes will be sent soon.

Mr Long said that delivery of the new crop to the GMB had started.

About 35,000 tonnes has been received and this volume would have been larger had the weather during April been more favourable.

"Rain has delayed harvesting of the crop and almost the entire quantity delivered so far has been artificially dried," he said.

The board does not accept grain at a higher moisture content than 12.5 per cent.

MINISTER CHOMBA THREATENS TO DEPORT ZAIRIAN DISSIDENTS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 1 May 81 p 1

[Text]

ZAMBIAN-based leaders of the Katangese People's Congress — now preparing for an anti-Mobutu conference in Geneva — will be deported if they continue operating in the country.

In a no-nonsense reaction to reports that the rebels wanted to travel to Geneva on Zambian travel documents, the Minister of Home Affairs Mr Frederick Chomba said in Lusaka yesterday he might soon be forced to kick them out of the country.

A high-level delegation of the rebel leaders is to travel from Moscow, Brussels, Angola and Zambia to start legal proceedings to declare Shaba province a separate republic from the rest of Zaire.

In Geneva, they plan to have consultations with representatives from Britain, France and the United States. These are the principals to the many treaties which created Zaire.

After the talks they are scheduled to travel to Brussels, Belgium for further talks with defected Zairian prime minister Nguza Karl I Bond, who also comes from Shaba province.

In Lusaka, Mr Moke Gerard, who claims to be the Zambian representative of the rebel movement, released documents which will form the basis of the Geneva talks.

The documents will be lodged with the International Court of Justice for "judicial settlement".

The Katangese People's Congress claims to have 13 battalions in Angola and eight in Tanzania ready to invade Zaire and cede off Shaba if the legal process fails, according to the rebel officials.

Quoting a series of treaties, agreements and circulars dating back to 1876, the rebels claim that historically Shaba, formerly Katanga, was never part of the present Zaire. It was only early this century that Katanga was annexed to the rest of the country.

The rebels are led by a Dr Nsingu Kasongo, who is based in Moscow and will head the delegation for the Geneva consultative talks. Other delegates will be a Mr Raphael Mumba from Brussels, two officials from Angola and four from Zambia.

And a persistent Mr Gerard said in a statement yesterday that Zambia should accept the activities of the Katangese because President Mobutu Sese Seko "was obviously not popularly elected".

Mr Gerard said he would ask for Zambian travel documents for his trip to Geneva. His other documents were at Police headquarters and he had been having discussions with senior officers there.

Police public relations officer Mr Christopher Mhango confirmed Mr Gerard had made an appointment to see senior police officers, but they were still waiting for him.

Mr Gerard said the Government was obliged to give him travel documents under the binding provisions of the United Nations 1951 Convention Article 28, which deals with "the issuance of travel documents."

He said up to now he had been travelling on a Zambian passport because his father was a Zambian. He was forced to renounce his Zambian citizenship to engage in the campaign to cede off Shaba province from Zaire.

But Mr Chomba said: "We are under no obligation to assist this man. The convention which he is quoting is in respect of refugees as recognised by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. If he engages in politics he is no longer a refugee."

If Mr Gerard involves himself in political activities contrary to the Government policy he would be deported, the minister said.

"We cannot allow people to engage in machinations against our neighbours. We want to maintain good relations with all our neighbours."

The minister wondered how Mr Gerard could renounce his Zambian citizenship to become a Katangese, — a country which did not exist.

Two months ago Zairean ambassador to Zambia Mr Afemi Efek 'En' Aonga described Mr Gerard as an ordinary Zairean living in Zambia.

He scoffed at the alleged existence of the Katangese People's Congress.

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

WAHC MEETING--Mr. S. A. B. Njai has been elected Chairman of the Executive Board of the West African Health Community, WAHC, during its fifth meeting held in Lagos, Nigeria. Mr. Njai will serve for a period of two years. At the meeting the Board considered and approved the proposal by the Strategies Committee for a medium term action programme urging the WAHC countries and the Francophone West African countries to adopt a regional policy to make the registration of births and deaths compulsory. It urged the secretariat to secure translation into French of various WAHC documents to facilitate the spread of information to non-member countries in the West African region. Among other actions taken were for the establishment of a school of pharmacy at the University of Liberia, the incorporation of the reports of the WAHS and WACP and programmes of training and examinations. A resolution of the WAHC council urging member countries to intensify activities to control occupational chest diseases and tuberculosis. The meeting was attended by member countries as well as representatives of the specialised agency of the community. It was chaired by Mr. F. Y. Emmanuel, Permanent Secretary to the Federal Ministry of Health in Nigeria. [Text] [Banjul THE GAMBIA NEWS BULLETIN in English 27 Apr 81 p 1]

TELECOMMUNICATIONS OFFICIALS MEET--The director-general of the Posts and Telecommunications Corporation of Zambia, Mr. Phillemon Ngoma is in Swaziland on a 7 day working visit. The purpose of Mr. Ngoma's visit is to hold discussions on matters of mutual interest with his counterpart Mr. John S. Sikhundze and senior officials in the Swaziland Department of Posts and Telecommunications. Among the subjects discussed so far is the opening of direct telephone circuits and the establishment of direct airmail despatches between Swaziland and Zambia. For the airmail services it is envisaged that Zambia will provide transit facilities for airmail correspondence originating in Swaziland to the following countries of destination: Malawi, Congo, Zaire, Angola, Burundi, Seychelles, Tanzania and Uganda. Mr. Ngoma's work programme whilst in Swaziland includes conducted visits to telephone installations: Microwave stations and telephone exchanges, and Post Offices to enable him to make first hand appraisal of the developments in the postal and telecommunications services in Swaziland. [Text] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 4 May 81 p 2]

EDITORIAL PROTESTS U.S. REMARKS OVER CUBAN PRESENCE

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 4 Apr 81 p 1

[Editorial: "To Be Free and Independent!"]

[Text] The entire continent of Africa and all the world's progressive forces, besides the governments of many Western countries in Europe and America, continue to register in various ways their protests vis-a-vis the unusual attitude assumed by the new occupants of the White House and their gross interference in the domestic affairs of the People's Republic of Angola, a sovereign state recognized by the OAU and the United Nations.

We belong by rights to the community of nations. Independence was not offered to us on a silver platter and others did not conquer it for us. We ourselves, we Angolans, achieved it with our blood and our sacrifices. It was not a favor bestowed on us. It was a right that we wrenched from the oppressors, the colonialists who were supported, both materially and morally, by the United States. Today, we are free, we are independent, we conquered our freedom from a U.S. ally, Portuguese fascist-colonialism. Let us be even clearer: we were being oppressed and exploited with the effective participation of the Yankees.

We are free. We are not under anyone's domination. We are our own masters. We are free to the degree that we can choose our own friends and continue, naturally, our relations with the friends who were there at the very beginning and who have been proved true friends.

Cubans and Soviets are not the masters of Angola. They are only our friends, and have been our friends. Naturally, they are in Angola. They are here because the Angolans wish it. But, of course, there are others: there are Portuguese. There are more Portuguese in Angola than there are Cubans and Soviets. There are Italians, there are French, Swedes and even Japanese. The Cubans and the Soviets are not the only ones to help us. There are even Americans in Angola, there are people of all nationalities, to rebuild the country devastated by two wars of national liberation and by the constant aggressions of the racist South Africans. More Japanese, Portuguese and even Americans will be welcome if they are imbued with good will, if they respect us and will be loyal to us.

President Ronald Reagan, however, is worried about the Cubans. He recently declared to the WASHINGTON POST that "Angolans are colonized by the Cubans..." He is worried about it... Obviously, he would not care if we had continued to be colonized by the Portuguese.

He only cares about the Cubans, and forgets the rest. He is forgetting--or has not yet been told--that the Cubans only came after the South African aggressions. They came then and will stay until such time as Angola decides, to help us against the South Africans who invaded Angolan territory, prodded by the Yankees, to establish in Luanda as head of government an abject array of puppets: an avowed agent of the CIA, a lackey of the former colonial-fascist police, who offered his miserable services to the racist cliques in Pretoria.

President Reagan does not know--or he does not want to know--that we are being attacked by the racist South African army. As an independent country, we alerted international public opinion to what was happening. The Yankees--and President Reagan is surely aware of this--did not lift a finger during that emergency to help us. On the contrary. Until more realistic U.S. sectors succeeded in having the Clark amendment approved, the South Africans and their lackeys were supported directly and indirectly in dollars and equipment by the United States itself. The Cubans came to our help, but they were not the only ones. Other comrades came from Guinea-Bissau, from Guinea and--we should never forget it--our brothers from Nigeria, offering moral and material support.

However, the threat is continuing. We are constantly threatened by racist South Africa. The whole world knows about it. Is the Reagan administration willing to help us against the attacks of the South African soldiery? It never did so, and it will never do it. On the contrary, Washington has always been on the side of our enemies.

President Reagan expressed a wish "for the Angolan Government to be free so it can act for itself." For his information, Angola has always acted for itself. Let the new Yankee administration entertain no doubt about this. Angolans are pressured by us. We are free. Let Mr Ronald Reagan quiet his fears, if, of course, he is allowed to do so by his compatriots. Meanwhile, let him try to solve his country's domestic problems and let other people live in peace.

CSO: 4401/259

NAVY CEREMONIES OPEN NEW POLITICAL, COMBAT TRAINING COURSE

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 3 Apr 81 p 2

[Excerpt] The opening ceremonies for the new year of political and combat training for the Angolan People's Navy for 1981-1982 were held yesterday morning at the Naval Base installations in Luanda. The act was presided over by Lt Col Tiago Matias (Katondo), head of the general staff of that branch of the armed forces.

Present were also members of the navy's commanding unit, Soviet advisors and other guests.

During the ceremony, the report on the results achieved over the course of the previous year was made public. It mentioned also new orientations that must be followed by the officers, soldiers and sailors of this branch in order that they become more efficient in the defense of the revolutionary gains already achieved.

The report says that positive results were achieved during 1980; a number of seminars and methodological studies were held, fostering the improvement of the work system as well as increasing discipline and the spirit of responsibility among the fighters.

Some support and control visits to various units and ships were also made, in the course of which a number of deficiencies were noted. One of the most relevant aspects of the report is directed at preparing the combatants to adapt to rapid maneuver systems in order to repulse any enemy attack.

The report stresses that navy ships traveled approximately thirty-two thousand five-hundred sixteen (22,516) [as published] miles during the past year, stopping at all of the nation's ports, thus achieving better implementation of the transportation tasks for human and material resources.

At the end of the ceremony, Lt Col Katondo underlined the importance of the political and combat training of the armed forces, stating that the defense strategy that orients our army requires the constant development of military techniques for more efficient utilization in case of enemy attack.

CSO: 4401/259

'JEUNE AFRIQUE' CASTIGATED OVER CUBAN PRESENCE ARTICLE

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 21 Apr 81 p 1

[Text] Through its bourgeois (dis)information tools, imperialism is continuing the most fertile and cunning campaign of defamation of Angolan reality, in abject interference in our domestic affairs. It is now the turn of the JEUNE AFRIQUE weekly with headquarters in Paris, which is manipulated by French interests, to express its concern over the Cuban presence in Angola.

Here is, once again, an old "preoccupation" of imperialism! It is now presented with new arguments, distorting the meaning of the presence and multi-faceted support given by the Cuban internationalists in the peaceful tasks of national reconstruction. The presence of many hundreds of other cooperations from a variety of other countries, among whom there are even ... Frenchmen, is being conveniently forgotten.

However, we are not surprised. Today, JEUNE AFRIQUE is selling its services to the ideological propaganda of imperialism within the framework of a vaster campaign launched after Reagan's accession to power, while the South Africans are assuming the part of military actions and sabotage.

JEUNE AFRIQUE's part is no less dirty and odious than that of the infamous 32d Battalion of mercenaries who are providing support to the puppet groups of UNITA in their murderous attacks against our civilian population. It is in its interest to propagate all kinds of lies aimed at fomenting an anti-Cuban climate because we shall have the Cubans at our side on the battlefield in case of an invasion threatening our sovereignty, in addition to their help in the peaceful tasks we carry out together to rehabilitate our semi-destroyed economy.

To this end, it is necessary to present the Cubans as neo-colonialists and to poison the minds by tendentiously manipulating our daily difficulties, as, for instance, the lack of housing in (false) relation to their presence so as to make it cumbersome. All the arguments and lies will be used by the JEUNE AFRIQUE "professionals"--unimpeded by any deontological scruples--to achieve the ends of which they have become accomplices and for which they are paid.

It is a pity. It is a pity that JEUNE AFRIQUE, instead of "concerning" itself with the Cuban presence in Angola and intervening in our internal affairs, has not had the courage to raise its voice against the aggressions of which our country is a victim. JEUNE AFRIQUE probably does not do it because it lacks space.... As it does not do it in relation to the neo-colonial project involving the important financial interests of whomever is behind its publication. We solve our own problems by ourselves. We offer the "advice" given by JEUNE AFRIQUE to those traitors who are proud to grant audiences in open affront to all African peoples, as well as to our own independence, which will be preserved at all costs, just as the ties of deep friendship between Angolans and Cubans will become stronger every day, whether JEUNE AFRIQUE wants it or not...

CSO: 4401/259

RESTRICTIONS ON SPORTS TEAMS' INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 18 Apr 81 p 11

[Text] A joint communique from the Ministry of Finance and the state secretariat of physical education and sports signed by Ismael Martins and Rui Mingas regulates travel by athletic teams and individuals to other countries for the purpose of training. Because of the importance of this communique, we publish it in its entirety:

It has recently been noticed that travel abroad by various clubs for training purposes has considerably increased. In consideration of the fact that:

- a) the large membership of the delegations and the prolonged stay abroad constitute a heavy burden on the state, especially in relation to foreign exchange;
- b) the training periods do not automatically translate into physical, technical and tactical benefits for the teams and social benefits for the athletes, and should be subject to the general directives of a better controlled training program for international competitions, to be provided by the future national technical commissions;
- c) it has become necessary to preserve the right of athletes--until adequate legislation can be enacted--to take advantage of sports meets both for their indispensable rest and for the carrying out of their work and study schedules;

This aspect of our sports activities must be regulated, preserving the definitely positive effects of this type of training and warning about its negative impact on the financial and sports fields.

Therefore, it is determined that:

- 1. Only national selection teams, club teams in training for international meets and individual athletes or small groups involved in special training programs or technical updating will be allowed to travel abroad.
- 2. The Ministry of Finance will only consider foreign exchange applications for travel abroad by teams, groups or individual athletes when they are accompanied by the express authorization of the state secretariat of physical education and sports.
- 3. The present communique concerns all clubs which to-date have planned to travel abroad for training purposes in anticipation of the next sports season.

PROVINCIAL OFFICIAL CRITICIZES INDISCIPLINE, INCOMPETENCE

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 3 Apr 81 p 2

[Text] Mbanza Congo—"Let us dismiss those who are incompetent so that progress can be achieved. I am astonished that there are shortages of food, electricity and water in almost all the areas of the province, and even a shortage of oil, which is produced right here and that the population of Zaire does not even see." This statement was made by the provincial commissioner of Zaire, Almirante Dias, at a meeting during which economic plans for the current year were analyzed.

After stressing that there are laws in Angola and that all those responsible will be punished, Almirante Dias fulminated against black marketeers who are destabilizing distribution networks. He wondered about the way in which black marketeers are successful in acquiring a variety of products since there are no private factories. Indeed, the population can expect little from the People's Stores because they have little or nothing to sell.

The provincial commissioner ordered that more effective control be exercised over state funds earmarked for other productive sectors.

Almirante Dias also referred to self-initiated construction, drawing the people's attention to the fact that urbanization plans must be respected; otherwise, buildings run the risk of being torn down.

The need for control and discipline was also stressed by the provincial commissioner. He asked those in charge of state enterprises to fight indiscipline and the degree of absenteeism that has been registered. He also asked party cells and trade union commissions to conduct an enlightenment campaign among the workers.

CSO: 4401/258

ANGOLA

CORN IMPORTS FROM SOUTH AFRICA HOTLY DENIED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 21 Apr 81 p 1

[Text] The People's Republic of Angola has never imported corn from South Africa from the time its independence was proclaimed, as was recently stated in the international press.

The aims of this contemptible propaganda are obvious: the attempt is being made to discredit the image of a firm vanguard of the revolution in Africa. It is hoped that this move will justify the incoherence and hypocrisy of Western governments and their allies who condemn apartheid verbally while simultaneously consolidating its economic bases. This lie is also meant to break the international isolation of the racist authorities, as well as to afford a pretext to capitalists to continue their investments in that "paradise" of huge gains which happens to be the bastion of racism.

The People's Republic of Angola would not care about these rumors, were it not for the fact that they are reproduced and transmitted by information organs generally connected with democratic forces. It must be made clear to these organs and to international public opinion that the People's Republic of Angola has been producing corn for a long time now. Its production has been increasing at such an encouraging rate that quite soon, it will be exporting corn, instead of importing it.

If one compares the volume of economic relations between Angola and the racists 5 years ago, at the time of the sacred Lisbon-Pretoria axis, it will become evident that today a total break exists. Carrying out its internationalist duty for the firm and steadfast support of the Namibian people in its liberation struggle, the revolutionary government of the People's Republic of Angola has broken off all economic relations with South Africa, in respect of the pertinent resolutions of the various international organisms.

CSO: 4401/258

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT WITH CUBAN WRITERS' UNION--An Angolan delegation of the MPLA-Labor Party headed by Antonio Jacinto, member of the Central Committee and of the National Control Commission has been in Cuba for a few days, where it has already signed a cooperation agreement with the Union of Writers and Artists of Cuba. This agreement was signed by Antonio Jacinto, member of the Angolan Writers' Union and Nicolas Guillen, president of the Cuban union. While in Havana, the delegation also held talks with a delegation of the Cuban Communist Party led by Jorge Risquet, member of the party's Central Committee. It also met with Jesus Montane and discussed with him questions related to the economic, political and social development of Angola and Cuba. International political issues, notably the situation in Southern Africa, also figured in the talks. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 3 Apr 81 p 1]

REAL ESTATE SALES REGULATIONS--The secretary of state for housing Lourenco Ferreira "Diandengue," member of the party's Central Committee has established a number of regulations related to real estate sales, as well as to the foreign exchange transactions resulting from them. The secretariat of state for housing, as well as other entities, must be consulted whenever the sale of a building is planned. Regulations also specify that when any amount of money resulting from a real estate transaction is to be transferred abroad, the Ministry of Finance must investigate and ascertain the viability of the operation. Moreover, power of attorney will not be considered valid in cases such as rental payments for buildings that are subject to confiscation because of the situation of their respective owners, rental of such buildings to foreigners and the transfer of buildings to foreigners by individuals who have permanently left the country. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 17 Apr 81 p 3]

PARTY DELEGATION TO CUNENE--A high-level delegation constituted by Lucio Lara and Pedro Maria Tonha (Pedale), both members of the Political Bureau and Magalhaes Paiva (Nvunda), provisional member of the Political Bureau, is now in the province of Cunene where it will analyze problems related to the political, economic and military situation in that province with local authorities. Lucio Lara already presided over a huge popular rally during which he discussed issues of local interest and exhorted the participants to increase their vigilance in order to face the attacks of the racist South African enemy wishing to perpetuate their dominance over the Namibian people. Col Pedale also met with local military authorities, and discussed with them a number of questions related to the strengthening of the combat capacity of the military units stationed in that province. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 21 Apr 81 p 1]

CSO: 4401/258

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL MEETING REPORTED

Banjul THE GAMBIA NEWS BULLETIN in English 20 Apr 81 p 1

[Text] AT the first meeting of the National Development Council on Wednesday, the Chairman, President Jawara spoke of the challenging task faced by members in order to usher in development. He informed them that this council was a successor to the defunct National Development Committee which was established in the beginning of the first five year plan.

Sir Dawda pointed out that the new council was created with defined aims and objectives and the membership has widened its scope. This he said, was to make it more representative and bring it nearer to the concept of the national plan being a people's plan. He told the council that it should play a more active role than its predecessor which held about 15 meetings during its lifetime. The new council is already scheduled to hold four meetings by the end of May in order to usher in the new plan.

A working session followed during which the Minister of Economic Planning and Industrial Development, Dr. Momodou Manneh appraised the economic and developmental trends of the first plan period. He made another presentation on the previous plan and re-

viewed the performance of major sectors.

Dr. Manneh reported that conditions were favourable at the initial stage of the first plan but half way through its implementation conditions became negative both at the national and international levels. Despite those, however, the plan's implementation involving a total investment of 507 million dalasis was a success. He continued to say that this investment was mainly in physical infrastructure and social service. This has increased the development potential of the economy as well as contributed to the welfare of the people. The rural population, he noted, benefitted from increased social services.

A detailed presentation on the experience and progress made in sectors such as agriculture, tourism, transport, communication, manufacturing, education and health. Various contributions were made by council members in the light of the presentation after which the meeting was adjourned.

CSO: 4420/1025

DPRK EMBASSY EXHIBITS TO PROMOTE COOPERATION

Banjul THE GAMBIA NEWS BULLETIN in English 20 Apr 81 p 2

[Text]

THE Korean Embassy in Banjul formally opened an exhibition at the Gambia High School Hall on Wednesday, in order to generate interest and promote the friendly and co-operative relations between The Gambia and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Declaring the exhibition opened, the Minister for Local Government and Lands, Landing Jallow Sonko praised the Koreans for their brilliant success accomplished in the construction and development of a socialist state under the wise and dynamic leadership of His Excellency President Kim Il Sung.

He congratulated Comrade Kim Il Sung on his 69th birthday which coincided with the exhibition.

"As we have a record similar to that of the Korean people," Minister Sonko said, "we have every justifiable reason to be proud of the success which we have achieved in national reconstruction and development, in the championing of the cause of human rights and in the development of the mainstay of the economy of the Gambia, under the able and dedicated leadership of President Alhaji Sir Dawda Jawara."

The head of the delegation and Vice Director of Publications, Export and Import of the DPRK, Comrade Li Myong Junk said that he believed the exhibition will help Gambians in getting better knowledge of the validity and vitality of the great Juche idea.

He said that people will witness the big success achieved in the efforts to attain the magnificent ten long-range objectives of their socialist economic construction under the inspiring guidance of President Kim Il Sung.

Comrade Li Myong Junk spoke of the partitioning of Korea which

he said is causing them great suffering. In order to end this tragedy of national division and reunify Korea, he said that the Workers' Party of Korea has put forward many rational proposals to found a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo at the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea held last October.

On display at the exhibition were Stereo records, postcards, stamps, gramophone records, cassettes, slides, books, photos and handiworks.

Through the cards, care had been given to show Korean scenic spots, monuments, historic relics and flora fauna. In the cassettes and records are well known Korean songs, revolutionary opera music, famous vocal solos and instrumental music.

Also among the exhibits were books explaining the revolutionary idea, Juche idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung and the books presenting glorious successes achieved in the revolution.

The exhibition which opened on Wednesday will last for eight days.

REORGANIZATION, REORIENTATION OF EXTENSION SERVICE URGED

Banjul THE GAMBIA NEWS BULLETIN in English 22 Apr 81 p 1

[Text]

TWENTY-FIVE technical papers covering appraisal of field activities, rural development, the second five year development plan, technology and crop protection amongst others were presented during the second senior staff conference of the Department of Agriculture which ended last Tuesday.

The Director of Agriculture, Mr. Rueben Thomas in his closing remarks, said all the papers were informative and enriched their knowledge on various aspects of their work. He noted that several recommendations were made for the guidance of the department in drawing up its work programmes.

He observed that it is now up to the respective Departmental Advisory Board on Extension and Research and specialist services to take immediate steps after this conference so as to finalise their work programmes for the on-coming cropping season.

The conference recommended the formation of two ad hoc committees which should consider separately proposals for the improvement of irrigated rice growing in The Gambia and also to discuss the future of cotton cultivation in the country.

Speaking on the plight of the farming community, Mr. Thomas said this was worsened due to the persistent drought which over the years has had adverse effects on both food crop and cash crop production.

He pointed out that there are several constraints hampering their performance in the field and these must be removed.

He told participants "There is an urgent need to re-organise and re-orientate the extension service so as to make it more effective and there is also the desire to gear their research so as to solve the farmers' problems."

CSO: 4420/1025

PRESIDENT PRAISES YOUTH POTENTIAL

Banjul THE GAMBIA NEWS BULLETIN in English 20 Apr 81 p 2

[Text] **PRESIDENT** Dawda Jawara presented the first awards to a group of 160 youngsters at the State House grounds on Wednesday.

Speaking on the occasion, Sir Dawda noted that the gathering which provided another opportunity for our young people to rally forth into greater involvement in the nation's affairs, is a clear manifestation of this fact.

"The youth of any nation constitute a potential national resource, which if properly harnessed can ensure a nation of one of the most vital factors it needs for national development", the President continued.

Sir Dawda stated that with the introduction of the President's Award scheme our youth are presented with various challenges with a view to putting them some of those essential qualities of self discipline, service to others, devotion to duty, perseverance and resourcefulness which will enable them to develop their talents and abilities for the greater good of the community.

The president also expressed his profound happiness and pride that a significant number of young men and women have been able to respond so spontaneously to the appeal. He therefore called on those receiving the awards under the President's Award Scheme to regard this occasion as a stepping stone in their lives in preparation of many challenges to come.

The Chairman of the National Award Committee, Alhaji Kabba M. A. Jallow in reviewing the activities of the scheme in its first year of operation in The Gambia said that they had been concerned with young people between 14-25 years of age in whom society has a special and specific interest as inheritors of the community.

"We believe" he said, that unless they are given more opportunities to explore life for themselves under adequate guidance, it would be unrealistic to expect them to grow up as responsible and constructive citizens."

Other speakers at the ceremony were Sir Derek Evans, a former commissioner in The Gambia and representative of the Duke of Edinburgh Award Scheme and Mrs. Ralphina d'Almeida, 2nd Vice Chairperson of the National Award Committee.

As part of the ceremony, there was an exhibition of pictures of events and works of arts by school children participating in the President's Award Scheme.

Present at the ceremony were ministers, members of parliament, members of the Diplomatic Corps, gymnastic team from St. Augustine's High School and a cross section of the populace.

ALLOWANCE FOR CHINESE TECHNICAL PERSONNEL NEGOTIATED

Banjul THE GAMBIA NEWS BULLETIN in English 22 Apr 81 p 1

[Text]

THE Chinese Charge d'Affaires to The Gambia Mr. Lie Jie met Alhaji Lamin Kiri Jahang, Minister of External Affairs on Monday to discuss the proposed adjustment of living allowance for the Chinese technical personnel working in The Gambia.

Minister Jahang said that the upward revision of the living allowance of the Chinese engineering and technical personnel which had just been formalised by the exchange of letters amending Article " of the 1976 Agreement between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the government of The Gambia was of symbolic importance.

He said that this should be regarded as a manifestation of the continuing relationship of cooperation between the two countries in the economic, health and cultural fields.

Another concrete symbol of this cooperation, the minister continued, could be seen in the skyline of Bakau where the Independence Stadium and Friendship Hostel now loom.

The minister went on to say that "what our two countries are demonstrating to the world is that technical cooperation between developing countries is feasible in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and respect.

Mr. Jahang expressed his gratitude to the government and people of the People's Republic of China on behalf of the Government and people of The Gambia, and hoped that the two

countries would enjoy mutual friendship.

Mr. Lie Jie, said that the Chinese technical personnel greatly appreciated the cooperation given to them by The Gambia government and people and that they were doing their best to complete the stadium projects before the end of next year with the cooperation of their Gambian friends, so as to make its inauguration ceremony be held during the 1983 Independence Anniversary Celebration in order to add splendour to the National Day festivity of The Gambian people.

He recalled President Jawara's statement during the previous independence anniversary celebration that The Gambia and China should not only cooperate in the economic field, but also in the diplomatic and political fields. This he said, would give expression to the common desires of our two peoples and said he was sure that the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries would be further increased.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX SHOWS GENERAL DECLINE

Banjul THE GAMBIA NEWS BULLETIN in English 22 Apr 81 p 2

[Text]

THE consumer price index for the low income population in Banjul and Kombo St. Mary receded from 212.1 in February to 211.1 in March, 1981 resulting in a drop of 0.5 per cent, compared with a decline of 0.4 per cent in the corresponding month of last year and a marginal drop of 0.1 per cent in February 1980.

products, oils and fats" was caused by a drop in the price of milk sour (7.1 percent), groundnut oil (1.7 percent) and palm oil (0.7 percent)

Similarly "meat, poultry, egg and fish" sub-group dropped 0.9 percent due to a decline in the prices of fish of all types.

In the "fuel and light" group index there was a fall of 7.1 per cent which was mainly responsible for the drop in the overall index. The decrease was mainly caused by a decline in the price of firewood (11.8 per cent). "Food and Drink" group index showed a moderate decline of 0.2 per cent while "clothing, textiles and footwear" and "miscellaneous" group registered increases of 0.1 and 0.3 per cent respectively.

The rise of 2.9 percent in the sub-group index for "vegetables and fruits" was due to increases in the price of pumpkin (30.4 percent), lime (29.3 percent), orange (20.0 percent) and okra (5.5 percent). These were slightly offset by decreases in the price of tomato fresh (11.9 percent), garden eggs (6.1 percent) and bitter tomato (3.4 percent). The price of porridge (11.1 percent increase) was the only item that caused the rise of 0.5 percent in the sub-group index for "other food".

"Food and Drink" group index receded mainly due to a decline in the sub-group indices of "milk, dairy products, oils and fats" and "meat, poultry, egg and fish". These were partly offset by significant increases of 2.9 and 0.5 percent in the sub-group indices for "vegetables and fruits" and "other food" respectively.

The increase in the group index for "Clothing, textiles and footwear" was caused mainly by increases in the price of rubber slippers (13.2 percent) and singlet (3.6 percent).

The decrease of 1.2 percent in the sub-group index for "milk, dairy

"Miscellaneous" group index rose by 0.3 percent on account of increases in the price of starch (16.2 percent) and nail polish (5.0 percent)

CORRUPTION UNDERMINES GOVERNMENT RICE PROGRAM

Kaduna GASKIYA TA FI KWABO in Hausa 4 May 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Rice Purchases"]

[Text] The rice that the government is buying to help the needy is now helping the powerful.

In the country's present situation the right to distribute the rice is reprehensible. The rice is being given to powerful politicians who in turn are distributing it to lesser politicians who are demanding money for the rice.

Even if the politicians do not end up with the rice, the fortunate and prosperous or the merchants who are after unjustified profits do get it. Regrettably, we have even heard allegations that some politicians are misusing the rice against those who do not share their views.

It is the opinion of this newspaper that a proper method for getting this rice to the needy should be found. One method would be to post trustworthy personnel in the markets of the cities and outlying areas to sell rice the way sugar and milk were sold in this country when there were shortages of those products. Or even authorize the sale of small quantities only, since not everyone can buy by the sack.

If someone powerful is caught selling rice illegally, dishonestly or wrongfully he should be severely punished as an example for others of his ilk. It is indeed right for the government to provide assistance since rice is now an urban and rural staple.

Since people in the cities and outlying areas need it, the government and the people should join forces. In that way they will overcome the problem.

In the present situation where a shortage of food calls for additional resources, it does not make sense to ration water in the different areas where rice and other foodstuffs can be grown.

The surest way to help the needy to have a steady supply of rice is to flood the markets with rice so there is more than enough for all. Nigeria's prestige will be its ability to remain an exporter.

BRIEFS

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS MEETING--The Ministerial Council met this morning at the Republic Palace under the chairmanship of the head of state, Mr Abdou Diouf. (Mr Marcel Ndiom), a graduate of higher management studies, has been appointed director general of the Senegal Broadcasting Corporation in replacement of Mr Djibril Ba, transferred elsewhere. Mr Saliou Faye, formerly Senegal's ambassador to London, has been appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Senegal to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, queen of Canada, in replacement of Mr Ibrahim Boye. In his report to the Ministerial Council, the president talked about the celebration of the International Workers' Day in Dakar on 1 May. The president expressed satisfaction that the day was celebrated in Senegal with calm, order and enthusiasm of workers. The president indicated that he had given directives to the prime minister of examine attentively the claims of the National Social Welfare Fund (CNPS) in a spirit of openness and social justice which characterize the government's policy, within the means of the state and enterprises. [Excerpts] [AB052134 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 5 May 81]

CSO: 4400/1169

AVOID MARTYRDOM STIGMA ON BLACK LEADERS SAYS COMMENTATOR

Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 6 Apr 81 p 6

[Column by Bert Ferreira: "Mandela--A Leader or a Symbol?"]

[Excerpt] It is ironical that the only black political leader acceptable to radicals in South Africa is serving a life sentence at Robben Island.

It ought to be remembered that the question about Nelson Mandela was analyzed a year ago in an interview between Anne-Marie Mischke and Prof Mike Louw. The conclusion of this was that Mandela, to be sure, has become a symbol for a large number of blacks, but the question has been asked as to whether he can still lead.

The irony would naturally become greater if Mandela were not the Moses-figure which people are making of him. Nevertheless his martyrdom is enveloping him with a special charisma and people are beginning to forget more and more that the imprisonment which landed him at Robben Island was deservedly due to his sabotage and planned violence.

However it would appear that the black radicals, while waiting for Mandela, are not yet capable of coming up with an alternative.

Bishop Desmond Tutu, who last week while on a foreign trip continued to predict that within 10 years South Africa will have a black prime minister, is supporting Mandela's candidacy...but refuses to exclude himself as a candidate.

In his tour, which included Kantelberg and the Vatican and is now over, care was taken to make sure that during his trip the bishop would be seen in high-ranking company everywhere. Certainly his chance of winning the Nobel peace prize was not harmed by this. Wherever he went he was eulogized and admired, because he reportedly chooses peaceful means over violence for bringing about a change in South Africa.

No trip could have been planned better for the purpose of "selling" the bishop's claim to the Nobel prize to the outside world, although this perhaps turned out to be just a coincidence.

All that is needed is for somebody to withdraw his passport again when he returns to South Africa. With the world's sentiment such as it is such an action could be what he needs for taking care of any last little problems with respect to the Nobel prize.

A large measure of the bishop's success is undoubtedly due to his charisma. He can communicate in an interesting and impressive manner, even with people who do not share his convictions.

The deputy president of SARK [South African Council of Churches], the Rev Peter Storey, gives him high praise. The bishop is strongly opposed to violence; this is what he told his colleague Koos Botha last week. According to Rev Storey the bishop has the potential of steering the country away from violence and it would be irresponsible not to listen to him.

Most of us could be saying the same thing more convincingly than P.W. Botha... but have left it there.

The thing which would really be regrettable is any form of governmental measure which could end up assuring more sympathy for the bishop abroad. More than personal characteristics, martyrdom-crowns have a tendency of raising people in black ranks to leadership.

7964

CSO: 4408/53

ERICA THERON CRITICIZES RATE OF PROGRESS

Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 8 Apr 81 p 3

[Article by Amanda Botha: "Get Rid of Group Areas Act Says Erika Theron"]

[Text] Capetown -- In two articles published in a Capetown afternoon newspaper Prof Erika Theron made an urgent appeal to the government to scrap the Group Areas Act. She called this legislation "the most cruel of all apartheid legislations," saying that this has been the cause of unbounded bitterness, discord and hate.

Professor Theron said that this legislation has uprooted established communities; thousands of people have been displaced, while thousands more are to be moved away. She said: "Not only have these people suffered financially as a result of this, but this legislation has also robbed them of their human dignity.

It is her belief that "despite all the pain and mortification the coloreds, who are affected the most by this, still go to church regularly."

Professor Theron is chairman of the Theron Committee, which instituted the study on the future of the colored population and was formerly head of the sociology department at the University of Stellenbosch. In the two articles in the Capetown afternoon newspaper in which she made the appeal she spoke candidly about the suffering and mortification caused by the application of this legislation.

Professor Theron said that there must not be any talk of revising or improving the legislation. It must be scrapped, because, as she pointed out, one investigation committee after another has come up with the findings that the Group Areas Act is one of the main causes of disorders and unrest.

Professor Theron also threw out the window the view that those who are moved away under this act are being relieved of having to live in slum conditions. She said that this view, which was expressed recently in the course of a parliamentary session by the minister of Social Development and Government Auxiliary Services, "is doubted with the greatest respect" on her part.

She added that because of the insecurity caused by this legislation it is fairly true that many home owners and local authorities have hesitated to clean up and renovate their homes. Seen as a whole this is the same legislation which has led to the deterioration of residential sectors and turned them into slums.

Professor Theron also said that there is a "remarkable connection" between the moving of coloreds from one area to another and the incidence of crime. Perhaps this is the reason why Capetown has the highest incidence of crime in South Africa.

According to Professor Theron, for the past 30 years the colored community has been dominated by this legislation. A whole generation has grown up in situations of uprooting and moving...sometimes into lifeless neighborhoods or "kill me quick" communities.

"This legislation has done irreparable damage," said Professor Theron, "and this is why I ask myself: Could there be more people who can be moved? Is there already a community which will be next?"

She said: "I ask myself whether this legislation was ever justified. Its enactment has caused unpredictable damage. But it is certainly not too late to reconsider it."

7964

CSO: 4408

PRIME MINISTER DISCUSSES NATION'S FOOD REQUIREMENTS

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 5 May 81 p 1

[Text] Swaziland's present food production programmes need to be reappraised and strengthened if the nation's food requirements are to be satisfied, says the Prime Minister, Prince Mabandla.

Addressing foreign diplomats at a dinner in Mbabane on Friday said the need to do this was becoming more and more urgent each day in view of the political storm that is steadily gathering over the horizons of this region.

He thanked their respective governments and organisations for the various forms of economic assistance that have been rendered to this country by them.

This kind of assistance, he said, had been extremely valuable in helping this Kingdom carry out several development projects of great importance to the Swazi nation.

"Indeed our national economy has so far been able to sustain a fairly reasonable growth rate thanks to the kind support of our international friends," said the Prime Minister.

In a reference to the political problems of Southern Africa, Prince Mabandla said these were very complex indeed and that they have been dragging on for too long now.

"We therefore, do understand the impatience of some of our friends who are genuinely concerned about this difficult situation.

"We, in Swaziland, still believe however, that all is not lost in Southern Africa and that we can still salvage the situation through negotiations and with less bloodshed and human suffering," he told the diplomats.

He expressed the hope that with the help of their international friends the people of this region should soon be able to find suitable solutions to their problems.

The dinner had been organised at the Swazi Inn in honour of the Prime Minister and his wife by the diplomatic corps. This is an annual gesture by diplomats in Swaziland.

SWAZILAND

KING'S DIAMOND JUBILEE CELEBRATION PLANNED

Salisbury THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 30 Apr 81 p 1

[Text] A total of 22 heads of state have been invited to King Sobhuza's Diamond Jubilee Celebrations on September 4, this year, the Prime Minister, Prince Mabandla announced formally yesterday.

The majority of the heads of state will come from Africa--nine in all; followed by seven from Europe, excluding the United Kingdom and United States heads of State have also been invited. United Nations Secretary General Dr. Waldheim has been invited to represent the world body.

Among the African leaders are President Masire of Botswana, King Moshoeshoe II of Lesotho, President Machel of Mozambique, President Moi of Kenya, President Shagari of Nigeria, President Sadat of Egypt, President Kaunda of Zambia, President Mobutu of Zaire, President Banana of Zimbabwe and President Nyerere of Tanzania.

Seven of the heads of States will come from Belgium, Denmark, France, Norway, the Netherlands, Sweden and West Germany. The Presidents of Israel, South Korea and Taiwan have also been invited, according to a spokesman for the Celebrations Office in Mbabane.

The jubilee will be celebrated at Sombhlo National Stadium at Lobamba. The stadium is presently undergoing major expansion in anticipation of an unprecedented crowd of people expected to be present at the celebrations.

A sod-cutting ceremony to mark the start of the planting of grass in the stadium was postponed yesterday afternoon to next week.

In his statement issued yesterday Prince Mabandla said: "It is my singular honour and great pleasure to be able to formally announce to the Swazi nation that His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to designate Friday the 4th of September 1981 as the main day for the celebrations marking His Majesty's Diamond Jubilee--"Sibhimbi Senkhosi."

It was not immediately established as to what extent the King's Birthday will be celebrated on July 22 or the independence anniversary celebrations on September 6. Both days are gazetted public holidays in Swaziland. September 4, will also be a public holiday.

Celebrations for the jubilee, will also be held at a reduced scale at each of the country's four districts--Mbabane, Manzini, Shiselweni and Lubombo.

"Preparations for this happy occasion are already well underway and we are all looking forward to this important national event with great joy and interest," concluded the Prime Minister's statement.

CSO: 4420/1026

EURO-CURRENCY, AFRICAN ECONOMIES SEMINAR HELD

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 5 May 81 p 1

[Text] The external debt of African countries as a group rose sharply between 1977 and 1979, from 19.2 billion US dollars, leaving in its wake very serious servicing problems.

This was disclosed during the official opening of the Euro-Currency market and African Economies seminar in Mbabane yesterday by the Director of Training of the African Centre for Monetary Studies, Dr. G. K. Simwinga.

Citing an example, he recalled that interest payments for the African countries which stood at 0.3 billion US dollars in 1973 rose to 1 billion US dollars in 1976 and jumped to 3 billion US dollars by 1980.

"One of the consequences of this development has been that our countries have been forced to look around for funds in order to finance not only their planned development programmes, but also to finance their balance of payments deficits," said Dr. Simwinga.

The search for sources of such funds, he said was given further impetus in the recent past by the IMF's stubborn insistence on the application of rigorous and difficult conditions before they could make resources available to member countries.

In the last 10 years, Dr. Simwinga said one of these alternative sources of financing that "our countries" have resorted to has been the Euro-market.

Lately, Dr. Simwinga said, a few African countries have in fact resorted to raising quite substantial amounts of credit from the Euro-currency market whenever their credit worthiness could permit.

"These developments therefore ... indicate a growing awareness and interest among African countries in the Euro-currency market which it would appear will have significant impact on the future of African economies," he told the delegates.

This in his view, merited serious attention by African bankers, and interested parties.

Why Africa Borrows

The Minister for Finance, Mr. J.L.F. Simelane says that African countries, beset by high fuel prices, falling commodity prices and resultant balance of payments have, of necessity, been large borrowers of the European Currency market.

Mr. Simelane was speaking at the official opening of the seminar on Euro-Market and African Economies in Mbabane yesterday.

He acknowledged the role the Euro-markets have played since that first oil price rise in 1973 and the way the international banks took on the task of recycling the vast amount of petro-dollars which were accumulating to the oil producers.

However, the Minister stated that the external indebtedness of the developing countries has become one of growing concern in recent years.

"Debt servicing charges are higher when borrowing has to be undertaken at commercial rates and it is difficult enough for many developing countries even to make the interest payments on their borrowings," he stated.

Mr. Simelane told the delegates, from almost all over Africa, that conditions were still such that further borrowing was necessary to keep heads above water.

"Without wishing to seem too smug, I am thankful to say that Swaziland, although having borrowed once in the Euro-market, is not suffering these hardships as yet," said the Minister.

Mr. Simelane said without the intervention of the international banks in the re-cycling process, one has to assume that both developed and developing countries would have been forced into extreme domestic and cut-backs [as printed] in an attempt to bring their external accounts into balance; and monetary chaos could easily have followed.

What made Euro-Market syndicated loans popular to many countries, he said was the less strict terms of conditionality that were normally imposed by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and other international institutions.

"However, in accord with normal banking practices, the banks were more inclined to lead to borrowers of superior credit worthiness and so the very poor have continued to suffer most," he stated.

CSO: 4420/1032

SWAZILAND

UNICEF EVALUATION, MONITORING WORKSHOP HELD

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 5 May 81 pp 1, 2

[Text] The problems surrounding health in this country need the concerted efforts of all agencies involved in the developmental activities. The health sector alone can not combat them.

This view is held by the Minister of Education, Canon Siphetswe Dlamini.

In a speech delivered on his behalf by the Deputy Minister of Education, Mr. Magangeni Magongo to participants of UNICEF workshop on Evaluation and Monitoring, Canon Siphetswe said that the causes of ill-health that lie in the economic, social and political fields has a direct impact on the health and well being of a nation. The workshop was being officially closed at the Nhlanguano Casino-hotel last Saturday. It was attended by delegates from the three sister countries, Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland.

In his speech, the Minister continued to say that the problems of malnutrition, infection, poor sanitation, poor water supply and housing are examples of how collaborative intersector action can contribute to better health.

The objectives of this workshop were to develop and strengthen the capacity of government and UNICEF personnel to plan and manage services for children more effectively through developing skills in the field of monitoring and evaluation utilizing in depth analysis of current UNICEF assisted projects which have recently been evaluated.

It was also to review the current developments and alternative methodologies for obtaining socioeconomic data for monitoring and evaluation purposes.

Speaking of the workshop, Canon Siphetswe stated that it is of particular importance for the decision makers and for the professionals who deliver health services.

"It is on the basis of this kind of monitoring and evaluation that one could take corrective action, if necessary know the extent and use of facilities and be able to re-orientate health action and priorities," he said.

CSO: 4420/1032

BRIEFS

DEFENSE FORCE PROMOTIONS--King Sobhuza II has made a number of appointments in the Umbutfo Swaziland Defence Force. It was announced in the latest government gazette just released. The King has appointed First Lt. Amon Mmbi to the rank of Captain in the defence force; Pay-Master Richard Zakhele Dlamini as First Lt; Warrant Officer 1 Beatrice Thandie Mkatsiwa (Nurse) and Corporal Andrew H. Lushaba to be Second Lieutenants. Eight Cadet Officers have also been appointed 2nd Lts. in the army. They are Celuselo M. Gwebu; Elliot M. Nanyatal; Obed H. Dlamini; Daniel M. Zwane; Musa C. Dlamini; Cornelius S. Mhlungu; Luke M. Tfwala and Sunny-Boy N. Khumalo. [Text] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 30 Apr 81 p 1]

CSO: 4420/1024

PRIME MINISTER COMMENTS ON SITUATION OF REFUGEES IN NATION

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 28 Apr 81 p 7

[Text]

ZAMBIA is looking after 42,000 refugees, Prime Minister Mundia announced in Lusaka yesterday when he opened a regional consultative conference at Mulungushi Hall.

Mr Mundia said the refugees consisted of political exiles and freedom fighters.

He explained that political and social upheavals in certain African countries had contributed to the large numbers of refugees and called on former colonial powers to shoulder part of the burden because most of the upheavals were a result of the colonial legacy.

He said the refugees did not pose serious economic problems for Zambia because of the help given by the United Nations High Commission for Refugees and voluntary agencies.

"We in Zambia have found these organisations very helpful in the provision of food, medical supplies and several other essentials. We have also found them willing and able to help in the planning and execution of long-term resettlement schemes," he said.

Mr Mundia said although the external assistance had helped a great deal, the refugee situation in the country was mainly a Zambian responsibility in line with the Organisation of African Unity call to back the UN Convention of 1951

and its protocol of 1967.

He recalled that one of the OAU's heads of state and government meetings also adopted its own refugee convention which stated that the grant of asylum was a peaceful and humanitarian act and shall not be regarded as an unfriendly act by any member state.

It further prohibited member state to compulsorily and forcibly return a refugee to the country of his origin where his physical integrity and freedom would be at risk.

"Equally the convention does not allow subversive activities by the refugees against the countries they have left and excluded criminals from the protection of refugee status," he said.

The Prime Minister said the 1967 OAU conference on legal, economic and social aspects of African refugee problem included those categorised as political refugees.

These were mostly found in urban areas and came from the countries in Africa dominated by colonialists or racists.

He reiterated the OAU's desire to pursue the struggle for liberation and the right of the host country to aid them with its approval and support.

"In essence freedom fighters need to be distinguished from other refugees because the UN and other international agencies do not recognise them as refugees since their needs are different. These are catered for by OAU liberation committee."

"But generally African leaders feel that since the causes of the most of upheavals on the continent of ~~Africa which have spawned~~ most of these political refugees arise from either the present or past colonial activities the former colonial countries should also bear the burden," he said.

On rural refugees who are in the majority and consist of those who fled from war, racial, religious persecution and famine and other natural disasters, Mr Mundia said these must be given emergency help by way of inputs into food production to achieve self-sufficiency.

He said out of four refugee settlements established only two - Maheba and Ma-

yanwayukwa - still existed following the 1970 Act to enable Zambia to meet refugees' basic needs.

Mr Mundia hoped that the consultation would pledge Zambia's commitment to the principle which precluded the returning of any refugee to the country from which he was fleeing for fear of persecution, as a basic humanitarian law.

C 501 4420

CHILUBA SAYS ZCTU WILL NOT BE PARTY RUBBER-STAMP

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 4 May 81 p 1

[Cont]

THE Zambia Congress of Trade Unions will not be a rubber stamp of the Party on matters of national importance, chairman Mr Frederick Chiluba has declared.

He stressed that it was "very difficult" for the labour movement to agree with the Party on all matters of national importance just because the expelled 17 labour leaders had been brought back into the Party.

The leaders were expelled by the Central Committee at the height of differences arising from the labour movement's opposition to the new decentralised local government system.

Among those who were expelled were Mr Chiluba, his deputy Mr Herbert Bweupe, general secretary Mr Newstead Zimba and assistant general secretary Mr Chitalu Sampa.

Asked yesterday whether the labour movement would toe the Party line to forestall divisions in future, Mr Chiluba said in Lusaka:

Homogenous

"It's not easy to have homogenous views over important national matters in a big family like the Party. Certain things have got to happen at certain times and you can't expect people in a family to have the same views on issues."

He made it clear that when the Party readmitted the 17 leaders into the fold it did not set conditions.

"We are always members of the Party. But we will not always agree on all issues. At least the Party did not say because you are now back in the Party you have to toe the Party line," he said.

Mr Chiluba said the labour movement belonged to the Party and pledged that it would do its utmost to contribute to the development of the Party so that it could benefit the people and not only leaders.

As members of the Party, differences would always be there he said. "When we disagree, I only hope that we will not disagree violently. I hope that goodwill will prevail."

The labour movement and the Party needed each other for the benefit of the nation and there should not be any antagonism between the two, the ZCTU chief said.

It was heartening to note that past differences had been ironed out and now was the time to devote attention to the needs of the people, he added.

Asked whether the labour movement had changed its stance over the decentralised system, Mr Chiluba said he needed more time to answer the question.

"I want better time to answer that question. I don't want to answer anything on this at the moment. I would need about two full hours to answer this and that means answering from a group of reporters so that we exhaust all the angles on the subject," he said.

On Party Secretary-General Mulemba, Mr Chiluba who was in transit to Livingstone to attend the International Labour Organisation conference to be opened by President Kaunda today said:

"He has many personal qualities for which one must pay him tribute, but we must know that he is serving a system," he did not elaborate.

Announcing the readmission of the 17 leaders last month, Mr Mulemba said the labour issue had been a source of concern in Party organisation and mobilisation.

The readmission of Mr Chiluba and his colleagues into the Party would "usher in a new era of development in the country without any detracting influences," he said.

CSO: 4420

CENTRAL COMMITTEE TO DETERMINE WHETHER ZIMBA'S SEAT IS RETAINED

Source: DAILY MAIL, in English 28 Apr 81 p 1

(Lagos)

The Central Committee is to decide whether Chibwa Member of Parliament Mr Newstead Zimba should retain his seat in the House following his readmission into the Party.

President Kaunda said this yesterday when he clarified the position of Mr Zimba, who was expelled from the Party in January this year, together with 16 other labour leaders.

It is understood that since the Party constitution requires that one should have been a member of the Party for five years to be an MP, a readmitted member like Mr Zimba would be required to be a Party member for another five years from the time of the readmission before he can aspire to be an MP.

The Central Committee will decide shortly whether Mr Zimba should get his seat back or not. Again, the decision of the Central Committee will be governed by the Party

constitution. Dr Kaunda said.

Commenting on the readmissions of the labour leaders into the Party, the President said it was wrong to interpret the decision as a capitulation on the part of the Party.

He said the 17 were punished because they had made a mistake and their readmission was taken only after a careful scrutiny of the exculpatory letters they wrote.

In accordance with the Party constitution and love, which guides the leadership in its decisions, the Central Committee decided to readmit the men in the Party, he said.

He added that although love could sometimes be mistaken for weakness, it would be wrong for any leader to hate anybody.

Leaders would also be abusing the powers entrusted to them by the masses if they hated some people.

"No leader had the right to hate. If I hate anybody, I forfeit the right to call that man a fellow national," said the President.

dem

Commenting on the possible causes of the rift between the Party and its Government on one hand and the labour movement on the other, he said:

"We have seen clear outside interference in the labour movement. But, the point is, very few labour leaders knew that there were these powerful forces working in their midst."

In view of these findings, the Party and its Government may have to take other steps to help labour leaders, he said.

Charges against the unionists would only be withdrawn after the State has exhausted its investigations, Dr Kaunda said.

FOR COOPERATION PROGRAM REPORTED

Lusaka DAILY MAIL, In English 28 Apr 81 p 11

[Text]

THE Federal Republic of Germany has so far given Zambia K72.8 million under its financial co-operation programme with the country.

Economic co-operation assistant at the West German embassy Mrs Jutta Odida said in Lusaka that her country was also carrying out various rural development programmes in Zambia.

Mrs Odida said the major project her country was undertaking in Zambia at the moment was the rural development project in the North Western Province on which Germany would spend K12 million.

Mrs Odida said under this project, various works would be carried out in the province including improvements to roads.

Other programmes would be bee-keeping, forestry and water supply in Kabompo and a country wide telecommunication system which would also involve the participation of the World Bank, Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) and the African Development Bank.

West Germany would spend K3.9 million on this project.

Germany would also provide K6 million to Zambia Railways for purchasing a signal system on its line to replace the outdated one currently being used.

The provision of the signal system to Zambia Railways together with 10 locomotives come under the technical co-operation programme.

Mrs Odida said her country would also provide spare parts for the locomotives and a further K3 million to set up a maize mill plant in Kitwe.

She pledged to ensure more assistance to Zambia saying: "We feel that with the liberation war which ended in Zimbabwe to which Zambia was committed so much, it is important that we do more for the country."

"You may know that our assistance is in line with the policies of our government which are aimed at assisting developing countries in the provision of basic needs to the people."

MP'S LANGUAGE DEBATE STIRRED UP 'HORNET'S NEST'

Local Language Debate in English 10 Apr 81 p 5

Language in Schools 10 Apr 81 p 5

10 Apr 81

MEMBER of Parliament for Mbala could not have guessed that he was inadvertently stirring up a hornet's nest when he demanded for a change in the vernacular taught in schools in his constituency.

But since Mr Ablam Chitala made the call that Mambwe and Namwanga, instead of Bemba, be taught in schools in his Constituency, this newspaper has been inundated with letters and telephone calls from a cross section of readers attempting to "put the record straight."

As expected, there has been no unanimity because on an issue as complex as that of language in a country like Zambia with over 70 dialects spoken there, indeed cannot be expected to be uniformity in views.

Some dismiss the issue as being divisive while some other schools of thought argue that the same diversity in languages could be used as a basis for unity.

The debate did not actually originate from Mr Chitala's remarks of March 18 because this argument could be as old as Zambia's school curricula them-

ives. Neither has it been confined to languages taught in schools only.

At one time the talk was on languages to be included on the nation's radio network and other information media. However, because of the inconclusive nature of the debates the issues died down, if unresolved, after some time. Sometimes one would even think it is futile to discuss a subject for which there is no easy solution.

To fully comprehend the complex nature of Zambia's language distribution it would probably take a full academic course in dialectology. The roots predate history and where documentation exists it is so scanty it often leads to discussion of tribes.

Concerned

As far as schools are concerned the ideal situation would, as the MP suggested be for local languages to be taught in respective regions. But it is the seemingly impracticality of the idea vis a vis the country's numerous language dialects that renders the problem somewhat vexing.

It is obvious that convenience was the biggest factor that determined which

languages were to be taught in schools in particular regions. And it was for the same reason that it was decided after Independence that Zambia should retain English as the nation's official language.

Unlike in the other countries where there could be a widely dominant language that could be conveniently converted to "national," in Zambia there is not a single local language that could be sufficiently understood in all the provinces.

For example, it was not much of a problem in Tanzania to declare Kiswahili as the official language because it was already widely understood in the country.

If the ideal was possible then there would have been no excuse for Nyanja to be taught in schools in Lusaka Province as against Soli, Lenje or even Sala. But, change to the ideal now would not only entail printing new text books in the local dialects but also training enough teachers in the local languages to be able to teach it well.

It would then be justifiably unfair to restrict such a change to select regions because what would be good for people in Lusaka Province would be just as desirable for those in North

western or any other province in the country.

The other big problem about "regionalising" language dialects to be taught in schools would arise when it comes to demarcating the boundaries for the respective tribal and linguistic areas. Most of the language dialects are indigenously spoken in more than one province as either a minority or the main one.

Breakdown

A serious breakdown would reach such ridiculous proportions that in some areas only a handful of people would claim to be "owners" of a particular dialect. And if their claims could be proven then they could consequently push on to demand that their children, even though in a minority in the area, also be taught in their local language.

Probably in order to stretch the argument further to illustrate the immensity of the problem it might be necessary to give an official break-down of language dialects used in respective regions and how they overlap across provinces.

The absence of physical boundaries and the fact that the language "barriers" actually overlap even the official groupings can only be of a rough nature. A straight line between language groups, either in the country or along the borders, can never be drawn so as to separate groups.

Roughly, therefore, the languages fall in such groups as, for example, in the Nyanja and Chewa tribal and linguistic group there are such dialects as Ngoni, Kunda, Nsenga and Chikunda. Tonga/ila group has Luba, Lumbu, Toka, Subiya, Leya and We of the Zambezi Valley.

in the Lunda/Luvale tribal and linguistic grouping one finds language dialects, such as Luba, Ndembo, Luchazi, Chokwe, Mbowe, Mbunda. There are also Kaonde, Mbwele, Kolwe, Nkoya and a few others.

The Bemba-Lala tribal and linguistic grouping has such language dialects as Kabende, Amshi, Mukulu, Lunda, Bemba, Shalili, Tabwa, Chibinga, Bisa, Unga, Ng'umbo, Shila and yet a few more.

The Lamba tribal and linguistic grouping of the Copperbelt province has under it just as many language dialects such as Seba, Lima, Swaka, Luano, Ambo and even Lala to mention the prominent ones.

Also in the Eastern Province under the Tumbuka cluster group are dialects such as Senga, Kamanga, Yombe, Fungwe, Wenya, Lambya, Wandya, Nyika and Tambo. Next to the Tumbuka grouping are the Mambwe-Inamwanga group of Northern Province which include Lungu, Iwa and Tambo and still a few others with own dialects.

In the Western Province in the main Lozi tribal and linguistic grouping also are language dialects such as Shanjo, Subiya, Totela, Nkoya, Simaa, Mashi, Kwandi, Kwangwa and yet many more smaller ones such as pre-Makololo languages that are spoken up to now.

Around Central and Lusaka provinces there are several dialects spoken with Soli, Sala and Lembe being the main ones while nearer to Laungwa district there is a group that claims to have Goba (Korekore) as their main language.

Indeed the constraining factors which make it virtually impossible to introduce all local language dialects to be taught in schools are numerous — both in mate-

rial and human terms as such an exercise would require both huge sums of money and large numbers of personnel qualified in such dialects.

Given the difficult circumstances the present "compromise" set-up devised by the Ministry of Education and Culture appear closest to a solution, even if it might not be the ideal. It could however, be used as a basis if ever there was need for modification or revisions to suit today's demands.

Presently seven local languages are taught in schools in the country although even the selection of the seven for particular areas has at times caused arguments. For instance, at one time there was a call that both Tonga and Lozi should be taught in Livingstone instead of just Lozi.

The problem is at times compounded by the influx of people from the rural areas because when in urban centres the new-comer school children are merely expected to "fit" into the already established pattern regardless of possible shifts in language balance.

It is largely because of the urbanisation problem that Copperbelt Province has virtually been transformed into a Bemba-speaking region and why Lusaka is predominantly Nyanja-speaking. The two languages are, in fact, the ones taught in schools in the two provinces because of the peculiar situations that obtain in Lusaka and the Copperbelt.

The seven languages taught in schools for the different provinces are: Lunda, Luvale and Kikaonde (North Western); Lozi (Part of Southern Province — Livingstone — and Western Province); Tonga (Southern and part of Central Province); Bemba (part of Central, Northern, Copperbelt and Luapula provinces); and Nyanja (Eastern and Lusaka provinces).

Speaking

What the present "compromise" system implies is that a Lunda speaking child would be forced to learn Tonga if the parents moved from say Kabompo to Choma and vice versa. And one coming from Luwingu to Senanga will need to abandon Bemba for Lozi as a school subject.

By and large, the argument has been on the lines that children need to be taught their mother tongue if they are to appreciate their culture values. Such culture, it has been pointed out, can only be imparted most effectively through mother language in forms of either folk tales, art, songs and dances, crafts, and tribal customs.

The opposing views point to the need to build One Zambia-One Nation by learn-

ing languages spoken in different areas. This school warns against the dangers of forsaking other Zambian languages as "foreign" when the emphasis should be on co-existence through inter-marriage and learning other languages.

The debate seems to boil down to a choice between cultural identity and traditional values on one hand, and modern nationalism with language as a unifying factor. But then it could still be argued whether in fact learning a language from a different region could in any way unify a country. Again it is a matter of opinion.

The argument is succinctly summed up by Mr. Chisinakumwawo Kaona of Ndola who, supporting the teaching of the mother language, says:

"While some people may view this issues as tribal, it is still true to say that each tribal group, it does not matter how small or great it may be, would always like to preserve its cultural identity through the various transmitting agents.

Unless the small ones are accorded an opportunity to master their mother language, the success in transmitting the culture is interrupted.

On the other hand those with opposing views, including Paramount Chief Chitimukulu, point to the dangers that ethnic sectionalism could breed in terms of miseries and instability in the nation.

He says: "To prove this point, one has to look critically at the cause of the civil war in Nigeria, the havoc and genocide in Uganda during the Idi Amin reign."

And so the argument goes on and on. . . probably until a solution is found all Zambians should learn to speak one language that of national unity.

BANK REPORT SHOWS ECONOMIC DECLINE DURING PAST FIVE YEARS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 1 May 81 p 2

[Text]

ZAMBIA's estimated Gross Domestic Product (GDP) during last year was K1.353 million against K1.342 million in the previous period in terms of 1970 prices.

Chairman of Standard Bank Zambia Mr Luke Mwananshiku says this in his statement in the bank's annual and accounts report released in Lusaka yesterday.

The average performance of the economy over the past five years registered a decline of nearly two per cent in real terms.

Taking into account the adverse terms of trade, the decline in GDP approximates five per cent.

Mr Mwananshiku says that with a population growth rate of three per cent per year over the same period, the per capita income inevitably declined.

"The annual real growth rate is reported to have risen only by 0.9 per cent in 1980 owing to unsatisfactory performance in a number of sectors."

The slowdown in international economic activity has adversely affected most developing countries including Zambia.

The slowdown is principally because of the impact of the significant oil price increases of 1979 and 1980, inflation and the restrictive measures adopted by many countries to contain it.

Developing countries such as Zambia suffered a decline in demand for their exports of primary products, resulting in reduction in prices at international market.

At the same time the constant increases in the prices of their imports undermines their ability to finance importation of adequate supplies of essential raw materials, consumer goods and services.

The consequent deterioration in terms of trade, reduced the volume of resources available for development purposes. The effects permeated the fabric of daily life.

LABOR LEADERS AIR VIEWS AT LABOR DAY RALLIES

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 2 May 81 p 1

[Excerpt]

WOMEN workers rights must be protected, Zambia Congress of Trade Unions general secretary Mr Newstead Zimba said yesterday.

In his opinion women workers in industries were more exploited than men and this must be corrected.

"I regret to say women are exploited by companies which have no respect for their status," Mr Zimba said.

Mr Zimba called for a genuine relationship between the Party and the labour movement.

Speaking at a Labour Day rally in Livingstone, he said the ZCTU must perform the functions of independent trade unionism. He said that to err was human and any organisation led by human beings made mistakes.

He noted that governments and trade unions were led by human beings who made mistakes.

"Trade unions want to be judged by their overall performance to the country's economic development and not by trivial incidental occurrences or differences on certain issues," he said.

He assured workers that the ZCTU would continue to fight for trade union rights which he said were an essential part of human rights.

The labour movement as a social partner with the Party and its Government was concerned with the politics of economic development. He was disappointed that before the ten-year food production programme took off the ground some leaders were tampering with funds intended for it.

He described the action as shameful to national leaders. But he commended President Kaunda for promising action against corrupt leaders.

And the 17 labour leaders readmitted into the Party yesterday thanked Dr Kaunda for his accommodating spirit and pledged "we are not going to let you down."

Speaking on behalf of his colleagues, Mineworkers Union of Zambia deputy chairman Mr Timothy Walamba said while the labour movement would cooperate with the Party, it would also fight for workers' rights without fear or favour.

Mr Walamba in his address at the Labour Day rally before President Kaunda at the Independence Statue in Lusaka yesterday, said the labour movement was totally behind the Party leadership.

He asked the President where he would have thrown the 17 men since they were also Party stalwarts and had no other political organisation to join.

"If we go wrong you have

the right to punish us or even beat us as your children. But as your children you should not beat us when we cry for food," he said.

Mr Walamba told the President that labour leaders were merely workers' representatives and what they said was on behalf of the workers.

"When we complain about what we see going wrong, we are not against the leadership of the Party and its Government and when workers ask us to tell the leadership what they feel we shall do so without fear or favour."

ZAMBIA

WORLD BANK RAILWAYS LOAN

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 3 May 81 pp 1, 7

[Text] The World Bank has sanctioned more than K900,000 loan to Zambia Railways for feasibility studies on the electrification of the system and staff training programme.

World Bank programme officer in Zambia, Mr Davies Mulenga said in Lusaka the loan which is part of technical assistance to Zambia Railways became effective last March 31 and said a total of K916,000 was estimated for the project.

The bank is now studying tenders from three international firms proposed by Zambia Railways to undertake the studies.

Mr Mulenga declined to name the firms.

The move to electrify the system is aimed at conserving fuel and save the country foreign exchange.

Originally Zambia Railways was to spend part of the loan to carry out a survey on the ailing Mulobezi-Livingstone route but this was later taken over by the National Commission for Development Planning.

The Government took over the Mulobezi railway line from Zambezi Sawmills in 1973 and since then railway services between the tourist town and Mulobezi had experienced constant disruption because of outdated wooden culverts.

CSO: 4420

SONDASHI ASKS LAW ASSOCIATION TO PROPOSE DETENTION LAW CHANGES

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 4 May 81 p 1

[Text]

THE Government will not review the law of detention on the strength of the status of persons in detention. Minister of State in the Ministry of Legal Affairs Mr Ludwig Sondaashi said yesterday.

Mr Sondaashi said in Lusaka recently calls from the Law Association of Zambia to review the law were suspect because they came at a time when people whom the association held in high esteem were detained.

While the law had been in existence for a "very long time" the association had never complained against it but was doing so now because some people it considered prominent had been detained, he said.

He invited the association to put forward proposals outlining how it wished the law to be changed.

His comment follows calls from the association to review detention laws which empowers the President to hold people in detention for long periods without trial.

High Court Commissioner Mr Edward Shamwana and former Bank of Zambia governor Mr Valentine Musakanya have been in detention since last year when President Kaunda told a Press conference that security forces had foiled a coup plot in October.

At the weekend association chairman Mr Rogers Chongwe denied his organisation was a pressure group seeking Mr Shamwana's release. — Times Reporter/Zana.

'ADEQUATE PREPARATIONS' MADE TO AVOID WASTAGE OF BUMPER HARVEST

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 4 May 81 p 11

[Excerpt]

ALL is set to move this year's expected 7.9 million bags bumper maize harvest to storage areas, Minister of State for Agriculture and Water Development Mr Justin Mukando assured the nation yesterday.

Mr Mukando said in Lusaka adequate preparations had been made by the Party and its Government in conjunction with Namboard to ensure that there was no wastage.

Namboard general manager Mr Daniel Luzongo and his Zambia Railways counterpart Mr Richard Veenis are to hold a meeting soon to discuss an increase of wagons on the line to move the crop.

"We want the railways to be fully utilised in this operation and Mr Veenis has tentatively indicated willingness to increase the rolling stock."

Namboard was now holding meetings to plan out strategies and transport contractors were being assigned specific areas to operate from.

Besides this, the Minister of State for Decentralisation Mr Fitzpatrick Chuula was carrying out another programme to ensure that feeder roads in rural areas were passable.

Mr Mukando admitted that there were not enough storage facilities in the country to accommodate the harvest, but this was being tackled.

As a short-term measure, efforts were being made to ensure that all maize bought was safely kept, but that the question of storage was an on going one for which permanent solutions were being sought.

"We have worked out measures aimed at devoting our efforts to providing storage facilities in all major producing areas as well as consuming ones," Mr Mukando said.

He said not a bag of maize had been moved so far because some farmers were still harvesting and the maize must be absolutely dry before it could be stored to avoid rotting.

When he announced the bumper harvest recently, Prime Minister Munda directed the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development to help farmers harvest early and deliver the grain to Namboard centres.

FEASIBILITY STUDY OF MOLASSES BASED ETHANOL OUTPUT ENDS SOON

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 28 Apr 81 p 27

[Text]

ZAMBIA, which is totally dependent on imported petroleum to meet its fuel requirements, has several options to reduce its oil import bill now running close to K200 million a year.

Either she can take stringent fuel conservation measures like her neighbours, Tanzania and Mozambique or look to other cheaper sources of fuel or better still do the two things together.

In the neighbouring countries, there is a ban on Sunday driving and petrol is sold between stipulated hours and on certain days. The quantity of fuel sold to consumers is also limited.

Zambia knows what fuel rationing means from the days of the Unilateral Declaration of Independence in Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe) and the imposition of oil sanctions against that country. It causes hardships; for it inhibits movement.

The Zambian Government is now considering

the feasibility of producing ethanol from biomass raw materials to blend into petrol as one of the ways to reduce the cost of petroleum imports.

The task of setting up the country's first alcohol project has been given to Indeco Limited, one of the wholly state-owned subsidiaries of the giant Zambia Industrial and Mining Corporation Limited (ZIMCO).

During recent years, Indeco has embarked on establishing a series of new industries aimed at fulfilling the national policy of rapid industrialisation and import substitution.

Study

The tender to conduct a feasibility study that will lead to the alcohol project has been awarded to Jager Associates of Zimbabwe.

The choice of Jager Associates from six international companies which submitted tenders for the project has been approved by the Zambian Government and the World Bank which is to finance the study.

Jager has had rich experience in Central Africa from assignments that have included setting up ethanol projects in Zimbabwe and Malawi. The company also manages ethanol projects in these two countries. Zimbabwe already uses ethanol in its petrol.

Production of ethanol from biomass raw materials such as molasses, sugarcane juice and cassava for fuel purposes is currently done successfully in a number of countries notably in Brazil.

Zambia possess the agricultural potential for the production of alcohol on a very large scale.

The country has an annual output of about 40,000 tonnes of molasses at Indeco's Nakambala Sugar Estate from which substantial quantities of ethanol could be produced.

The molasses are currently used to produce stockfeed while some quantities are exported to neighbouring countries.

Comparison

The Jager study will aim at establishing by means of comparison of the net present values of the two alternative uses of the molasses, which of them would yield the most benefits to the country.

The study is in two phases. The first phase entails Jager establishing the viability of producing ethanol from currently available molasses, its blending into petrol and subsequent distribution on the market.

The second phase will entail looking into the viability of other agricultural raw materials to produce ethanol. This study will also examine the distribution and utilisation of the blend in

motor vehicles.

If it is established that using molasses for ethanol production will yield the most benefits to the country, the study is expected to provide the technical, commercial, economic and financial viability of the project so that it can be implemented without delay.

It is envisaged that the use of molasses for ethanol production will be more beneficial to the country than its present utilisation.

The blending of ethanol into petrol will effect substantial savings in Zambia's petroleum import bill.

The blending ratio of ethanol into petrol for Zambia will be determined in the Jager study, but it is likely to be between 12 and 20 per cent. This will mean a saving of between 12 per cent and 20 per cent on Zambia's oil bill.

The study is expected to be completed in eight weeks after which financing arrangements and an implementation programme would be drawn up.

Project implementation is expected to be completed in two years after the conclusion of the plant and machinery supply agreement.

The International Finance Corporation and the World Bank have already expressed interest to contribute towards the loan and equity financing of the project.

In addition, a consortium of parastatals and private companies are likely to invest in the project.

Apart from the fact that the fuel alcohol project is expected to yield foreign exchange savings it will bring a number of other socio-economic benefits to the country.

The new technology will undoubtedly mean extra jobs and (who knows) further expansion of the sugar growing estates and other centres that will serve as sources of biomass raw materials.

MOTOR FUEL STOCKS LOW

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 28 Apr 81 p 7

[Text]

FULL marketing companies have exhausted their monthly allocations resulting in a serious shortage of premium petrol in some towns.

The most hit is Ndola where filling stations have run out of premium petrol and motorists are driving from one filling station to another in search of fuel.

The managements of the marketing companies who asked not to be identified confirmed yesterday that they had exhausted their allocations for this month and will not have supplies until the begin-

ning of next month.

A Ndola Oil Storage Company (Nosco) spokesman who are the suppliers of fuel to Agip, Caltex, Mobil, Shell BP and Total declined to comment and referred all inquiries to the marketing companies.

A busy Ndola Service Station started off yesterday with a supply of 800 litres but dried up by 09.00 hours.

"As far as we know we shall not obtain any more until May 1, our suppliers have exhausted their monthly allocation", said the manager.

Nosco reduced domestic supplies withdrawals by oil

companies by 20 per cent in February.

A circular which was sent to managing directors and general managers of Agip, Caltex, Mobil, Shell BP and Total by Nosco, said the Party and its Government had taken this action because of the problems experienced in refinery feed-stock supplies.

Last month a report in the London *Financial Times*, recalled that a tanker carrying oil for Zambia was forced to anchor in the Persian Gulf while Lusaka found the money to pay for its cargo.

ZAMBIA

BRIEFS

OIL SUPPLIES PURCHASE LOAN--Zambia has secured its biggest ever "Eurodollar" loan of K150 million to buy vital oil supplies, according to the latest issue of Africa Magazine. The magazine says Zambia secured that loan through several international banks. According to the magazine the oil import facility loan is being managed by the Bank of America International Limited. [Text] [Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 3 May 81 p 7]

INDIAN MINE EXPERTS--A team of experts on small scale mining is expected to arrive in from India in June. This was said in Lusaka yesterday by the acting Indian High Commissioner, Mr Krishnan Rajan. Mr Rajan said that the team would hold discussions with government officials on the development of small scale mining in rural areas. However, the team has not yet indicated what type of minerals should be mined. The acting high commissioner said that the team's visit to Zambia would be a follow-up to the trip made to India last October by the Minister of Mines, Mr Mufaya Mumbuna. Mr Rajan also said that several industrialists in India had expressed a keen interest in coming to Zambia to set up small scale industries. [Text] [Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 29 Apr 81 p 7]

CSO: 4420

PASSAGE OF CONSTITUTION BILL REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 7 May 81 pp 1, 5

[Text]

THE Constitution Amendment (Number Two) Bill passed unchallenged through its second reading in the House of Assembly after the Deputy Minister of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, Mr Godfrey Chidyau-siku, assured MPs it contained no "contentious" issues.

The Bill — which received the support of the Rhodesian Front — seeks to restructure the two existing divisions of the High Court, reduce the minimum qualifying age of Senators from 40 to 30 and make changes in legislation governing legal practitioners.

Mr Chidyau-siku said it was not the Government's intention in the Bill to amend the Declaration of Rights in the Constitution, which needed the votes of all Members of the House.

"Any references to clauses which are contained in the Declaration of Rights in this Bill were made purely for con-

sequential or cosmetic reasons," he said.

He warned that during the committee stage of debate on the Bill, he would be recasting certain sections that were inserted by mistake or omitted while the Bill was being drafted.

These were "not matters of substance", and purely for technical reasons they were being dealt with during committee, although they could have been corrected on the proof copy of the Bill.

He said he wished to allay any fears that the Government was trying to make substantial changes to the Bill.

Mr Chidyau-siku said the Bill laid the ground for renaming the General and Appellate Divisions of the High Court respectively as the High Court and the Supreme Court, making it clear that the Appellate Division was the highest court in the land.

It would make it clear that the Chief Justice was a member of both courts, and allowed to sit in both. It also gave him the right to interchange judges between the two divisions.

Mr Chidyau-siku said there was a transitional provision in the Bill which ensured that proceedings

started in the two courts under the former names would continue in the respective courts without interruption.

Consequential amendments to the Constitution were also being made because primary courts — which replace chiefs' courts and which are the lowest tier of the judiciary — would have jurisdiction in criminal matters.

Because of the abolition of the distinction between attorney and advocates — passed by both Houses in the Legal Practitioners Bill — consequential amendments had to be made to the Constitution.

The Rhodesian Front's chief legal spokesman, Mr Chris Andersen, stressed that a constitution was an important document, since stability flowed from it and accordingly it could not be lightly amended. However, this did not mean a constitution could never be amended, because it had to be a "living document", capable of reflecting what was best for good government.

Mr Andersen, a leading advocate and former Minister of Justice, gave "counsel's opinion" on two tricky legal technicalities raised by the Bill.

Firstly, whether planned amendments for the forthcoming committee stage needed, like the main Bill, to be advertised for 30 days beforehand in the Government Gazette in terms of the constitution.

Secondly, whether the provisions of the Bill which affected the Declaration of Rights need to be supported by all 100 members of the House of Assembly.

The Constitution lays down that the declaration can only be amended by the unanimous vote of the whole House.

Mr Andersen thanked Mr Chidyausiku for having given him sight of the planned committee stage amendments and he gave his opinion that they were not amendments "of substance" and therefore did not require to have been published 30 days beforehand.

Mr Andersen also believed that a technical amendment to the Declaration of Rights consequential on an amendment to another part of the Constitution did not require to be passed by 100 votes.

PROFESSION

Mr Andersen said that the constitutional amendments which resulted from the fusion of the legal profession were logical and he also supported the restructuring and renaming of the High Court.

He noted that the Australian and United States Senates had a lower minimum age than the present one of 40 years laid down for the Zimbabwe Senate.

Summing up, Mr Andersen said he believed he and his Rhodesian Front colleagues should assist the Government in passing this particular constitutional amendment and this would be "consistent with our intention to support Government in matters of this nature".

There was laughter when Mr Dennis Divaris (RF, Kopje) asked if the

present bar on recruiting younger men to the Upper House had caused problems. Mr Divaris — who will be 67 himself on December 31 — questioned the Government's reasoning.

Mr Chidyausiku was applauded when he thanked Mr Andersen for his "very realistic attitude to the Bill". He said he was not surprised Mr Andersen had grasped its contents in view of Mr Andersen's legal background.

INTRODUCED

Mr Chidyausiku also amused Members when he said the amendments were being introduced to the Bill because the Government was not sure Mr Andersen was going to take the attitude he had done towards the legal technicalities.

Mr Chidyausiku said the present age minimum for the Senate had not caused problems to date but a reduction would give the Government "a little more elbow room" in selecting suitable Senators.

The Bill was approved on a voice vote. At the third reading, which is expected next week, it will need 70 affirmative votes.

The Leader of the House, Deputy Prime Minister Mr Simon Muzenda, was greeted with laughter when he then leapt to his feet to move the adjournment of the House before the next item on the order paper could come up — the other Constitutional Amendment Bill, reducing the minimum qualification for three supervisory bodies, the Senate Legal Committee, the Judicial Service Commission and the Public Service Commission.

The Bill has lain on the order paper for the last eight months awaiting its third reading because it does not have enough support from the minority parties in the Assembly.

Constitution Bill: Parties Agree To Support It

The long-awaited third reading of the Constitution of Zimbabwe (Amendment) Bill, presented to Parliament last year is expected to take place in the House of Assembly today.

This follows agreement in caucus yesterday between ZANU (PF) and the Patriotic Front to support the Bill whose third reading has been [words indistinct] in the Lower House yesterday. The Deputy Minister of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, Mr Godfrey Chidyauziku, said the Bill had "encountered some problems" when he presented another Bill to amend the Constitution for second reading.

Sources said yesterday the passage of the first Bill through Parliament had been held up by suspicions among PF Members of Parliament.

The Bill in question requires the votes of at least 70 MPs to pass through the House of Assembly. Since ZANU (PF) holds only 57 of the 100 seats in the Lower House, it needs the support of at least 13 members of the other parties represented in the Lower Chamber.

The sources said at the caucus meeting 74 ZANU (PF) and PF members had indicated they would support the Bill after an address by the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe.

Provisions

The Bill has several principal provisions.

It reduces from seven to five years the qualification of a lawyer for appointment to the Senate Legal Committee.

It also gives the President power to appoint people to the committee on the basis of other legal qualifications and experience he considers suitable.

It slashes from five to three years the period for which a person must hold a post in the public service before being appointed to the Public Service Commission and cuts the qualification for appointments to the Judicial Service Commission from seven to five years.

CSO: 4420/1024

ABOLITION OF WHITE SEATS IN ASSEMBLY CONTEMPLATED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 7 May 81 p 10

[Article by Nick McNally, president of the National Unifying Force, a political group which has withdrawn from party political activity since the achievement of independence]

[Text]

SECTION 52 of the Constitution provides that for seven years after the appointed day (April 18 1980) the abolition of the 20 white seats in the House of Assembly or of the 10 white elected seats in the Senate must have the approval of all the members of the House of Assembly. So for practical purposes we must assume there will be no change until 1987.

What kind of person will best serve the interests of the country and the white community in these seats for that period?

At present we have 18 RF members in the House and 10 in the Senate.

They are an embarrassment to the white population and an irritant to the blacks, not only because of their reluctance to change their name — though personally I think the outdated name is

peculiarly appropriate — but also because they are old men fighting yesterday's battles, quite unable to comprehend the changes which have taken place.

It is greatly to be hoped that with the passage of time some of these men will resign their seats. But meanwhile, in two seats, we face by-elections. What kind of men should we vote for?

Two ideas have been put forward. Andre Holland wants us to vote for his Democratic Party, while Ahra Palley and others say we should vote for a white member of ZANU(PF).

Let me deal with the second idea first. I think the idea of white ZANU(PF) candidates is an interesting one to think about, but a dangerous one to put into practice just yet.

In theory there is a lot to be said for it. In practice I wonder if the white electorate is yet ready to vote for a white ZANU(PF) man.

My impression of the average white voter is that he is more impressed than he would care to admit with the country's progress under ZANU(PF).

CHALLENGE

He is not yet ready to identify himself with ZANU(PF) and would resent being challenged to do so by being faced with a ZANU(PF) white candidate on a 'vote for me or else, . . .' platform.

But give him time, maybe another year, certainly by the next general election, and he (and she as well) will have a very different attitude.

Another difficulty for whites is that black parties have divisions which are not of the whites' making. Whites in some areas could have a difficult choice between ZANU(PF) and the PF.

They might prefer to stay on the outside and be friendly with both in an effort to speed the reconciliation process.

If the ZANU(PF) white candidate lost the election could this do harm to black/white relationships? In theory it should not, but in practice I think it might do so easily.

Just as a victory for an RF candidate would be a disaster for whites, so might the defeat of a ZANU(PF) white man be a disaster. Both events would be seen as a rejection of reconciliation.

I am inclined to urge caution at this stage.

So, if we will not be Palley with ZANU (PF), should we travel the Holland Africa line?

The Democratic Party has no policy to speak of, but that is probably an advantage.

After all a party has a policy in order to show the electorate what it will do when it comes to power.

The Democratic Party by definition will never come to power.

So it has no need of a policy.

Mr Holland has made it clear that he rejects the role of opposition and this is an important psychological change from the RF who behave continually like an opposition.

By doing this they entrench the unfortunate idea that white Rhodesia is opposed to black Zimbabwe. (So what's wrong with that. I can hear some of them say.)

The kind of white MPs we want in Parliament are whites who are broadly in sympathy with the objectives and aspirations of the Government, who play a useful and constructive role in the House of Assembly, and because of their personal qualities are able to achieve things for their constituents.

In short we are looking for good backbenchers. Their party grouping is unimportant as long as they are not RF.

Does it matter if they are independents or members of the DP or of some other party?

CONTRIBUTE

They should be able to contribute to the work of Parliament because of their own skills in the sectors of importance to their constituents — farming, commerce, mining industry etc., and their understanding of the things that worry their constituents — education, health, job security.

The point is — we whites, as whites, are not actually in the party political game any more.

Our men in the House should be ambassadors rather than politicians, during this interim six years.

The importance of Mr Holland's move is that it is the beginning of the end for the RF, rather than that it is the beginning of a new party.

What must at all costs be avoided is the splintering of opposition to the RF, especially in a constituency like Borrowdale. Let me make a small contribution to solidarity by saying that I will not be a candidate.

MUGABE GAINS SUPPORT FOR CONSTITUTION BILL

Victory Owed to UANC MPs

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 May 81 p 1

[Text] THE Government mustered enough support to steer through the House of Assembly the controversial Constitution of Zimbabwe (Amendment) Bill during a crucial vote yesterday.

Passage of the Bill was obstructed for seven months, but it went through by 71 to 18 votes during a mandatory division called by the Speaker, Mr Didymus Mutasa.

The Government's victory is owed to two UANC MPs, Bishop Mugorewa and Dr Sibus Mundawarara, who swayed the vote to 71. Under the Constitution, the Bill required the support of at least 70 MPs.

The parties in Government — ZANU (PF) and the Patriotic Front — had only 69 MPs in the Chamber when the vote was taken. All Rhodesian Front members, including Mr Ian Smith, voted against the Bill aimed at promoting black advancement.

Earlier, the House unanimously passed the Constitution of Zimbabwe (Amendment) (No. 2) Bill in a rare display of concord among the four parties in the Chamber. The Bill received 89 votes during another mandatory division.

Before the first vote, Mr Smith pledged support for the Bill, saying this was in keeping with

the RF's spirit of co-operation "in a constructive manner" with the Government and of reciprocating the Prime Minister's policy of reconciliation.

The pledge drew cheers from the House and, when he presented the second Constitutional Bill for third reading, the Deputy Minister of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, Mr Godfrey Chidyausiku, hoped the "positive stand" would be repeated.

The passage of the Bill introduced last year was delayed by disagreement between ZANU (PF) and the PF, which was ironed out in caucus on Wednesday.

Smith Backs Mugabe on Constitution Bill

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 May 81 p 4

(Text)

MAKING an appeal for reciprocal goodwill from the Government, the former Prime Minister, Mr Ian Smith, aligned himself with the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, and Dr Joshua Nkomo yesterday to amend the Lancaster House Constitution.

Mr Smith said it was a gesture intended to show that "actions speak louder than words" in matters concerning Mr Mugabe's reconciliation policy.

The adoption of the uncontested Constitution of Zimbabwe Amendment (No. 3) Bill with the support of Mr Smith's Rhodesian Front was followed by a surprise development as Mr Mugabe's ZANU (PF) and Dr Nkomo's PF came together after seven months to pass the original Constitution Amendment Bill, which has been long stalemated for want of support from the minority parties.

The Constitution Amendment (No. 3) Bill — which restructures Zimbabwe's High Court and reduces the minimum age for senators from 40 to 30 years — passed its third reading by 89 votes to nil, including all 18 RF members (two of the 20 white seats are vacant) and two UANC votes.

STANDARDS

Then the original Constitution Amendment Bill was adopted by 71 votes to 18, with Bishop Munozwema and his former Deputy Prime Minister Dr Silas Mundawarara lining up with the Government against the whites, who maintained the stand they took in last year's debates, that the Bill unnecessarily and unjustifiably lowers standards on three Constitutional watchdog bodies — the Judicial Service Commission, the Public Service Commission and the Senate Legal Committee, by reducing the qualifications for appointments.

As the crucial vote on the contentious Bill was announced amid triumphant applause from the black MPs, Mr Donald Geddard (RF, Lundi)

interjected: "You would never have made it without the UANC." As an amendment to the "entrenched" Constitution, the Bill required a minimum of 70 votes on its third reading.

After seven months of careful maneuvering by the Government to prevent the crucial third reading vote from being taken, it came up yesterday and the first speaker on his feet was the PF whip, Mr Sydney Malunga.

Mr Malunga said it might appear that some MPs had been deliberately "dragging their feet" over the mustering of 70 votes to pass the Bill at any time during the last seven months, but this had not been the case. The fact had been that the PF had realized that the constitution of a country was a very important document and could be used either to exploit or protect the rights of the people as a whole.

The PF had now decided to lend its support to the Bill.

Mr Malunga said he wished to observe, however, one or two points which were vital for parliamentarians to note in making laws intended to protect the rights of all.

Mr Malunga said some people alleged there had been conspiracies on the part of Dr Nkomo's Patriotic Front, but before Mr Malunga could continue he was interrupted by the Speaker, Mr Didymus Mutasa, who urged him to confine his remarks to what was proper at a third reading.

Mr Malunga continued that he realized the Bill sought to effect "certain changes which are quite progressive".

"All I can hope for is that once these changes

are effected the Government will be as impartial as possible in recruiting personnel, avoiding emphasis on, say, party affiliation".

Mrs Ruth Chinamano, another leading PF backbencher, said the stand her party had taken up until now had not been because its members were "negative" in their approach, but because once a Bill had been passed there was no going back.

"In the past there have been certain agreements between ZANU (PF) and ZAPU," Mrs Chinamano said before she, too, was interrupted by Mr Mutasa, who urged her to confine herself to the Bill.

LAUGHTER

There was laughter when Mrs Chinamano said she never wanted to agree with Mr Ian Smith, but she wished to echo what Mr Smith had said about the Constitution Amendment (No. 2) Bill at the earlier vote, that actions would speak louder than words, "and that people will not be evicted because they belong to certain parties".

The Deputy Minister of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, Mr Godfrey Chidyausiku, said the Bill reflected the position which the Patriotic Front alliance as a whole adopted at the Lancaster House conference in 1979.

Mr Chidyausiku thanked Mr Smith and his party for their "positive response" in supporting the Constitution Amendment (No. 3) Bill earlier and he hoped they would do the same on the succeeding vote, but Mr Smith only shook his head slowly and gravely, and interjected amid roars of laughter: "Our actions will show you where we stand".

The RF members then voted against the Bill.

The House earlier took the crucial third reading of the Constitution Amendment (No. 2) Bill immediately after the committee stage was completed. To do this in the

face of standing orders, which normally require each stage of a Bill to be taken on a different sitting day, Mr Chidyausiku needed the unanimous assent of the House. Mr Chidyausiku asked for the immediate third reading because, he said, there were plans to avoid sitting today.

Giving the backing of his party to Mr Chidyausiku's request Mr Smith said: "I hope we make it clear that this is in accordance with our demeanor ever since this Government has come in, of trying to co-operate in a constructive manner and indulging in the Prime Minister's philosophy of reconciliation".

Mr Smith's words were greeted with deafening laughter and applause from the 70 black MPs in the chamber, including his former enemies, Mr Mugabe and Dr Nkomo, sitting directly opposite him on the other side of the dispatch boxes.

"We believe, Mr Speaker, that acts count more than words," said Mr Smith, "and I need hardly add that I and other members on this side of the House would hope we would have the Government fulfilling their policy on reconciliation in this same spirit, accepting that acts mean more than words."

There was subdued applause for Mr Smith from the black MPs and he and his party were the first on their feet when the Speaker ordered the statutory third reading count in terms of the Constitution. As the black Members lingered in their seats Mr Smith drew further laughter when he remonstrated good-humouredly: "Doesn't everybody stand up for a division?"

Both Constitution Amendment Bills now go to the Senate where they will require a two-thirds majority to pass into law.

MUGABE CALL FOR PROFIT-SHARING WELCOMED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 May 81 p 1

[Text]

Herald Reporter

THE heads of Zimbabwe's commercial and industrial sector yesterday commented favourably on a recent call by the Prime Minister for an equitable profit-sharing scheme and said many firms already had such programmes.

The statements were issued after a meeting between Mr Mugabe and the Private Sector Coordinating Committee, a body which consists of the presidents of the private commercial, industrial, mining, farming and tobacco farming associations.

On Friday, Workers Day, the Prime Minister called for the introduction of an annual profit-sharing system with workers, through their representatives, being told the exact profits of their firms.

Workers and management would then determine the distribution of the profits.

The vice-president of the Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries, Mr Burt Yarwood, said after the meeting that he was confident the Prime Minister was referring to an "extension of the well-tried system of production bonuses".

He said the Prime Minister wanted consultation between management and workers committees on production targets and an agreement on the benefits to workers if set targets were achieved.

The proposal, if soundly implemented, could benefit the worker, the industrialist and the country. Production incentives had always been provided in industry and most firms operated such schemes, he said.

The president of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Zimbabwe, Mr Brian Grubb, warned that "to share a profit the business has to make a profit in the first place".

CSO: 4420/1028

POSSIBLE NAME CHANGE FOR SALISBURY DISCUSSED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 May 81 p. 6

[Article by Susan Mitchell]

[Text] **SALISBURY**, our capital city, was named after Lord Salisbury, the British Colonial Secretary at the time of British occupation of what became Southern Rhodesia.

In today's Zimbabwe, it is natural that current thinking should lead towards a change in name, something more in keeping with the country's African orientation.

It is commonly believed that Salisbury will change its name to Harare.

Considerable speculation exists as to the origin of this name and indeed, whether this is the most suitable name for our capital.

There are various accounts of the origin of the word Harare.

However, all accounts agree that the name is applied to "the Kopje".

Modern Salisbury grew up around the Kopje so it is logical. It would seem to name the city for the hill.

How did the hill gain its name?

In Shona practice a hill is often named after some famous or notorious person who lived in its proximity.

For example Mapfema hill near Masao (Iron Mask Range) is named for a famous aganga who lived at the foot.

It is safe to assume therefore, that Harare will follow this general rule.

History tells us that some of the Vahera people migrated from Uthira (Buhara) to settle in the Salisbury area some time in the first half of the last century. From these people emerged the chiefdoms of Chiswano and Hwata.

Chiswano and his people settled in much the general area in which they are resident today and his brother Hwata's headquarters were near "Christians Bank" (It was the Hwata people who cared for Nehanda's shrines at Shavarungwi).

Less well-known was a third brother Gutema who never formed a chiefdom of his own.

He is remembered for his military prowess by the people of Chimanda in Mount Darwin into whose chiefly family he finally married.

But before so doing it is recalled that he had routed the people in the area around Salisbury in order to make room for the people led by his two brothers.

These people were under a leader called Harare, who legend has it, was possessed of spiritual powers that enabled him to outwit his enemies.

He was like a person who could never be caught napping — hence his praise name, the one who does not sleep. Harare.

Whether there is some basis of truth in this tale or not one thing is certain, his magical powers were not enough to deter the martial vigour of Gutema who routed Harare and his people to the extent that they ceased to be a political entity, thus making it very difficult for the historian to establish who they were.

It seems very unlikely, though not impossible, that they were one of the Rozwi segments as claimed in a recent letter to the Sunday Mail, or that their chief was Zikarara.

More likely is it that they were a remnant of a

much older group. These people moved into the area, almost certainly from the south, in about 1150, as part of a northward migration which led to the ultimate establishment of the Mushumutape dynasty in about 1450, on the edge of the Zambezi confluence.

The original date of 1150 is well corroborated by the introduction into the area at that time of a new and distinctive pottery style.

Archaeologists refer to pottery of this style as being in the Harare tradition and link it with the arrival of the later Iron Age peoples.

These people were definitely Shona in character though they would have been strangers to the word Shona, a generic title which came into use only during very recent historical timing.

Whatever their clan or totem may have been can be left to the ethno-historian.

For us, the satisfaction surely must lie in the fact that our capital city is associated with a cultural heritage which stretches back to the 12th century, and which legend links with an alert and wide-awake leader who lived on the Kopje — Gomo ra Harare.

BISHOP CLAIMS CHURCH THE BEST OF OPPOSITIONS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 May 81 p 7

[Text] THE Church has a "wonderful opportunity to become the best sort of opposition" as Zimbabwe heads towards a one-party state, the Anglican Bishop of Mashonaland, the Rt Rev. Paul Burrough, said yesterday.

But to do this the Church had to be totally separate from the state and must never tie itself to any particular ideology, party, culture or philosophy, he told the National Affairs Association.

Only if it presented no threat could the Church effectively speak out on human rights. "Should the Church be involved in politics? No, if you mean party political matters", he said.

But it must involve itself completely in everything that happens in human life. It has an important role to play in this country and in every country of the world where there are Christians trying to be true to their faith.

While the Church itself should not take part in politics, individual Christians could and should take an active role and "the best should become politicians".

Throughout history there had been disaster when the Church tried to dominate the state or the state tried to use the Church.

Examples abounded. There had been a concordat between the Portuguese Government and the church in Mozambique; there had been terrible atrocities in the Middle Ages with the Inquisition; and Iran was a good example of a state trying to merge with the Church.

Other bodies also had to be completely independent. The police had been told they must never align themselves with a political party because an impartial body was needed to maintain law and order.

It is vital that those who make the laws should not be mixed up in investigation and judging breaches of the law, and it is vital for the police not to be party political. In the same way it is vital for the Church never to get integrated in the state of the day.

"The Church should have the wisdom to reprove, rebuke and exalt for all politicians, as human beings, make mistakes. But the Church should especially have the power to exult and say, 'Well done'."

EXTRA POLICE TO BE DEPLOYED IN BULAWAYO

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 May 81 p 1

[Text] THE Government is to deploy police reinforcements in Bulawayo to curb the spate of armed robberies and to ensure that the local government elections on June 6 and 7 are held in a peaceful atmosphere, says the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Richard Hove.

The Minister also warned political parties contesting the elections to refrain from intimidation and urged Bulawayo citizens to co-operate fully with the police.

In an interview in his office yesterday, Mr Hove said the Government was concerned about the spate of armed robberies in Bulawayo and Matabeleland.

"We must think about the number of weapons which are held illegally," he said. "But we cannot deny Bulawayo elections after everybody else has had elections."

"We are going to do what we can to keep law and order. We are already deploying more people than is normally the case in Bulawayo and right now we have started on it and we are going to be very strict."

Anyone who thought they could get away with breaking the law because there were going to be elections would be "sadly disappointed".

"We are going to take strict measures, but there is nothing to worry law-abiding people," Mr Hove said. "The political parties contesting the elections should keep their youth in line. We do not want intimidation or people going from door to door asking people what political parties they belong to. Such people will be picked up."

Despite the spate of armed robberies in the area, he said, he was still hopeful that elections would be conducted without too much disturbance.

The Minister added that the Firearms Act was being reviewed to

curb the spate of armed robberies.

His Ministry was also concerned about the generally bad standards of driving which had resulted in one of the worst holiday road tolls during the Easter and Independence anniversary weekend.

"Something has to be done pretty soon to raise the standards of driving," he said. "There are too many accidents on our roads. We have to come up with something to bring this under control."

Illegal trafficking in emeralds around the Beitingwe district and smuggling of Botswana and South African goods was also worrying the Government, he said.

"We have discovered that this trafficking is assuming proportions that are unacceptable. Hawkers are making colossal profits exploiting the public and depriving the Government of foreign currency."

"We have told the police to be watchful. Even if you have a licence we will look at what you are selling and you will have to prove to us that what you are selling is in the country legally and that you had the right to import it. If not, it will be confiscated."

Asked if advancement of blacks into top posts in the police force was being carried out, the Minister said there had been some resistance "from some quarters".

"Once Government policy has been taken, whatever difficulties lie along the way, we are going to advance," he said. "There are a lot more things that require change than people simply pitching up as commissioners or deputy commissioners."

"We want to change the police force and change it in accordance with Government plans and thinking. Not only do we want to see Africans, we want to see changed attitudes and mentality."

Mr. Hove also said the police had been issued directives to arrest saloon operators and people found drinking on their premises because saloons were associated with such crimes as robbery and prostitution and had a tendency to "wreck" families.

CSO: 4420/1028

GWAI MEN TO HAND OVER ARMS

Inmates Inducted Into National Army

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 May 83 p 1

[Text] The Minister without Portfolio, Dr Joshua Nkomo, yesterday announced that the weapons of former guerillas in the Gwai River and Middle Sabi assembly points were to be "withdrawn" from today and the inmates inducted into the National Army.

The exercise, said the Minister, was in line with the Government's policy to empty all assembly points and integrate the former ZIPRA and ZANLA cadres into a single army.

Dr Nkomo, addressing a news conference in Salisbury, said that except for "light weapons" which would be needed to guard the camps, all arms would be withdrawn from the former guerillas as from today and taken into the national armoury.

The quantity of the weapons to be kept behind would be decided by the Joint Military High Command.

The Minister told journalists: "Yesterday I, being responsible for Gwai River, went to that assembly point to inform the men and instruct them that as from May 8 the exercise of withdrawing arms begins.

"This will apply to both the assembly points--the Gwai River (for ZIPRA cadres) and the Middle Sabi (for ZANLA).

"Let me stress this one thing: The exercise that is to be carried out in both these assembly points is not that of disarming the comrades, but of withdrawing the arms so that the comrades meet these arms when they get integrated."

He declined to give the number of guerillas in the Gwai assembly point, but it is believed there may be up to 10 000 men in both camps.

In answer to a question, Dr Nkomo said the former guerillas in Gwai had responded well to the message to withdraw their arms, adding the men were trained soldiers who obeyed instructions given to them.

He also disclosed that the ex-ZIPRA combatants in the Mushumbi Pools--scene of recent ambushes involving members of the national army--were being inducted into the army and added: "I think the integration exercise has gone very well."

Smooth Handover

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 May 81 p 1

[Text] Bulawayo. The exercise to withdraw arms from former guerillas in the Gwai River Assembly Point had gone "extremely well", Brigadier Mike Shute, 1 Brigade commander, said yesterday.

He said: "There have been no hitches. We have splendid co-operation from the soldiers at Gwai and the National Railways of Zimbabwe."

It is understood that the NRZ is moving the weapons from a siding near the assembly point to the national armoury.

On Thursday the Minister without Portfolio, Dr Joshua Nkomo, said that the exercise was in line with the Government's policy to empty all assembly points and integrate the former ZIPRA and ZANLA cadres into a single army.

Weapons were also to be withdrawn yesterday from guerillas in the Middle Sabi Assembly point.

Disarming Former Guerillas

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 May 81 p 6

[Editorial: "A Step Closer"]

The final phase in disarming former guerillas based at Gwai and Middle Sabi got underway yesterday. It is a move that will be warmly welcomed by all peace-loving Zimbabweans and carries the nation a step closer to the total integration of all former combatants into the national army.

The start of the exercise was announced by the Minister without Portfolio, Dr Nkomo, and his disclosures of how the disarming is to be achieved augurs well for the operation.

Too often in the past other exercises have been set back by suspicion and misunderstandings which have led to tragedy and death. The violence in and near Bulawayo during February was an example.

From all accounts the Joint High Command is nearing the stage when all former combatants will have been integrated into the national army. It will be a day to rejoice.

CSO: 4420/1028

ZIYAMBI: BLACKS MUST GET TOP POLICE JOBS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 May 81 p 1

[Text] The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Tarisai Ziyambi, has said that a black Deputy Commissioner of Police should be appointed immediately and promoted to full Police Commissioner within a year.

He also wants to have more former guerillas integrated into the force.

Senator Ziyambi said in an interview that the promotion of blacks in the police force was lagging far behind that of other departments in the Ministry of Home Affairs.

The advancement of blacks must match that in other areas such as the national army where two former guerilla commanders, Rex Nhongo and Lookout Masuku, have been made Lieutenant-Generals--the highest rank.

He complained that despite the fact that there were 8 000 blacks in a total police strength of 11 000, all the top posts were still held by white officers.

"My view is that there is still a lot to be done. I feel that we should appoint a black Deputy Commissioner immediately and that he must be promoted to the highest rank of Commissioner within one year," Senator Ziyambi said.

"If blacks can be appointed to head the army, I do not see why we should not do the same with the police force which is, in fact, closer to the people than the army," he said.

Giving a breakdown of the racial composition in the force, Mr Ziyambi said:

"The Commissioner, the three Deputy Commissioners and all the Senior Assistant Commissioners are white. The only senior Africans are eight Assistant Commissioners and that is not enough.

"Out of about 100 Senior Superintendents and ordinary Superintendents, only one is black.

"All the commanding officers and their assistants in the eight provinces are Europeans. This also goes for the districts. We cannot continue with a situation like that.

Progress

"Our progress in advancing Africans into responsible jobs in other departments of our Ministry has gone on reasonably well.

"We now have an African Director at the National Archives and an African Deputy Registrar-General. Applicants are being considered for the post of Deputy Chief Immigration Officer.

"However, we have lagged badly behind in the police force."

He dismissed the contention which, he said, has often been made that most serving African police officers would be incapable of holding higher positions of responsibility in the force.

"I do not accept this argument. I have, during the course of my legal practice, met very competent and intelligent African members of the police force who, in my view, ought to have been promoted a long time ago.

"At any rate, it would be wrong to support the above argument without giving these men the opportunity to prove themselves," he said.

He said he thought the advancement of blacks would boost morale in the force, improve the men's performance as well as the relationship between the public and the force.

He added: "Whatever the arguments, we do have a political obligation to effect speedily the President's constitutional directive on the advancement of blacks within the force.

"The integration of former guerillas into the police has been slow. So far, after a full year of independence, we have only been able to integrate about 400 of them.

"However, I have been asked by Minister Hove to process another 500 former guerillas to begin training by July 1 this year.

"I would like to personally handle this scheme so that there will be no delays in implementing it.

"My view is that we should take on another 500 after that," said Senator Ziyambi.

CSO: 4420/1028

MEMBERSHIP IN PATENT PROTECTION AGREEMENT LACKING

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 1 May 81 p 1

[Text]

A YEAR after Independence Zimbabwe has still not acceded to the international patent protection agreement known as the Paris Convention. Although Rhodesia was a member, Zimbabwe must confirm its own membership as an independent entity, and until this is done the legal position in this country is problematic.

Mr George Sierlis, president of the Institute of Patent Agents, has said that Zimbabwe is in an "interesting period of limbo" regarding patents and trademarks, and that at least one country has recently queried Zimbabwe's priority rights.

Rhodesia's membership, said Mr Sierlis, was maintained throughout the sanctions period, on the basis that the country was a colony of Great Britain, which was a member. In effect, he said, UDI was simply ignored.

During this period the entire world community,

including the whole of the communist bloc, continued to recognise the country's patent rights. The two exceptions were Sweden and Australia.

The Ministry of Justice, which includes the office of the Registrar of Companies' Patents and Trademarks, could not say when the convention is likely to be acceded to, since it was only one of an "enormous number" of treaties and conventions being examined by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

A Justice Ministry spokesman said that, in his opinion, no vacuum would exist in the meantime.

Mr Sierlis agreed with this opinion. He said that since this country recognises the rights of all convention members, and they recognise those of Zimbabwe, a situation exists of *de facto*

recognition.

In spite of this, however, one Zimbabwe businessman applying for a United States patent, was informed that since Zimbabwe did not declare its succession to the convention upon its independence, "accordingly, citizens of Zimbabwe cannot enjoy the priority right enabled by the Paris Convention."

DUMBUTSHENA INQUIRY COMMISSION CONTINUES HEARINGS

Inter-ZIPRA-ZANLA Clashes Cited

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 May 81 p 3

[Text] The commander of one of Entumbane's former ZIPRA camps on Wednesday told the Dumbutshena commission of inquiry into disturbances at army camps in and near Bulawayo that he believed the violence was a recurrence of old inter-ZIPRA-ZANLA clashes, some of which had claimed lives at Tanzanian and Mozambican camps.

Mr Gilbert Khumalo told the commission at the City Hall that leaders did not examine the basic causes of the clashes to find out how best to solve them and avoid the loss of lives.

"When we were at Entumbane, we saw some military people who had run away from camps at Rusape and elsewhere because of faction fighting at those places," Mr Khumalo said.

He added that he thought it was a mistake for camps of the two former guerillas to have been placed next to one another before the ex-freedom fighters had been integrated.

Citing incidents outside the country, Mr Khumalo said there had been fighting between the two sides at Morogoro and Mgagau camps in Tanzania, and at camps in Mozambique.

He said fighting at Entumbane began between Camp 1, then occupied by ZANLA, and Camp 4 of ZIPRA and then spread to other camps.

"Twenty or 15 minutes after the shooting had started, Camp 3 was fired at by Camp 2 and it returned the fire," he said.

He denied that ZIPRA had heavy weapons, saying: "When I was transferred from Brady Barracks to Entumbane, we were told that heavy weapons were not permitted in the camp, but earlier when there was violence there last November, it was found that ZANLA had heavy weapons.

He said ZIPRA had not used heavy weapons to attack a unit of the national army based at Beerhall Hill, nor did they mount a sortie against the hill.

Asked if he thought it possible to determine the exact cause or beginning of the violence, Mr Khumalo said: "If we examine the matter closely, we find that the

violence began at Ntabazinduna, then went Connemara, then Glenville, and then comrades at Camp 1 started trouble by attacking Camp 4--that is the truth as I saw it."

Earlier, Major James Machakaire of 4-1 Bn based at Connemara told the hearing that when he and others went to investigate reported incidents at their camp on February 9, they had met an armed soldier who, on being asked what was wrong, said in Sindebele: "They are still looking for ammunition."

The soldier later ordered the investigating group to "get out of the way or I will shoot you all".

Spontaneous Fighting

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 May 81 p 1

[Text] A National Army soldier stationed at Connemara hid in the boughs of an avocado pear tree for three days in February's fighting at the camp, the Dumbutshena inquiry heard on Thursday.

He eventually escaped by climbing down the tree under cover of darkness, hid in a dog kennel, scaled a security fence and then crawled on all fours to a house offering sanctuary.

Identified as only a member of 4-1 Bn, the soldier told the inquiry that at the time of the violence he was in cells in detention barracks.

He was freed when a group of men broke into the armoury and the adjacent cell-block to get ammunition.

"What surprised me was that this fighting was spontaneous because there was fighting all over, and it appeared as though this was a pre-arranged thing."

He also told the inquiry that it was "a well-disciplined camp", that former ZANLA and ex-ZIPRA used to go into the township together.

The commission chairman, Mr Justice Dumbutshena, said yesterday the first session, due to have ended on Thursday, had been extended until next week.

He was considering whether to hold all the sessions in Bulawayo, and have Salisbury witnesses taken there, he added.

CSO: 4420/1028

ZIMBABWE

NKALA ACCUSES SOUTH AFRICA OF SANCTIONS ATTEMPT

Trade Agreement Cited

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 May 81, p 1

[Text] The Minister of Finance, Senator Nkala, yesterday accused the South African Government of attempting to impose economic sanctions against Zimbabwe, and threatened a review of South African investments here if this economic "provocation" continued.

Senator Nkala was referring to the termination by South Africa of a 16-year-old trade agreement which gave Zimbabwe preferential tariffs on exports to South Africa.

Speaking during the second reading of the Trade Agreements (Validation) Bill in the House of Assembly, the Minister said the move had been an attempt by South Africa to enter into direct negotiations with Zimbabwe "... and we will not do that".

He added that Zimbabwe would want to continue trading with South Africa, with or without trade agreements, and pointed out that "trade is a two-way route".

"South Africa needs us as much as we may need them."

The House of Assembly adjourned yesterday until June 23 when Parliament's next session will start.

There was no objection to the adjournment motion of the Deputy Prime Minister and Leader of the House, Mr Simon Muzenda, even though there are several Bills which had been expected to be dealt with during the present session.

The Senate, which adjourned on Wednesday until Tuesday, is expected to rise before the end of next week, also on a lengthy adjournment.--Ziana.

Nkala Attacks S. A. 'Provocation' Over Trade Agreement

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 May 81, p 4

The Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkala, threatened yesterday to order a review of South African investments in Zimbabwe if the South African Government continued with its economic "provocation" against Zimbabwe.

Senator Nkala was referring to the termination of a 16-year-old trade agreement which gave this country preferential tariffs on goods exported to South Africa.

He described the termination of the agreement--set up shortly before UDI--as an attempt by the South African Government to impose economic sanctions against Zimbabwe.

"If they continue to provoke us in the manner they have been doing, I would order an exercise of reviewing whatever investments South Africa has here, or other links, so we can keep them in our pockets when the provocation becomes more painful, more unbearable, and we would have to defend ourselves by taking certain appropriate steps," he said.

Senator Nkala was speaking during the second reading of the Trade Agreements (Validation) Bill and had been asked by Mr Donald Goddard (RF, Lundi) if there was any possibility that the agreement would be renegotiated in the future.

Mr Goddard said the termination of the agreement--expiring at the end of next year--would represent a "considerable financial loss to this country".

Senator Nkala pointed out that the agreement had been terminated by the South Africans, and said it was "an attempt to force us to accept direct negotiations with them, and we will not do that".

He did not go into detail on the "direct negotiations".

"Trade is a two-way route," he went on. "South Africa needs us as much as we may need them.

"If they on their own decide to terminate whatever agreements have been there, we accept their initiative, and we will do nothing to promote their trade."

The Minister, added, however, that Zimbabwe would want to continue trading with South Africa, with or without trade agreements.

"I would want to mention here that Zimbabwe may suffer, but Zimbabwe has now been accepted in the international community and our trade links are no longer restricted to a particular area."

Zimbabwe was trying to expand its trade links to all over the world. "Irrespective of their ideological considerations".

He said South Africa had more to lose than Zimbabwe. "We will lose in the short term, they will lose in the long term."

In his second reading speech before debate on the Bill began, Senator Nkala said the House had not convened in time in February for five trade agreements--with Mozambique, Iraq, Tanzania, Bulgaria and Romania--to be ratified and thus they had lapsed.

Urging the House to vote in favour of the Bill which would validate the agreements, Senator Nkala said the agreements would help the growth of trade between Zimbabwe and the five other countries, and covered issues including most-favoured nation treatment, trade fairs and exhibitions, industrial development and technical co-operation.

The agreements were also a sign of Zimbabwe's successful return to international trading conditions, and "concrete examples of the good relationships that exist between Zimbabwe and the five nations concerned".

He assured Mr Denis Divaris (RF, Kopje) that the lapsing of the agreements had had no practical effect on trading with the countries concerned.

However, because the relevant statistics were not available, he could not give precise details on how trade with the five States had fared between the lapsing of the agreement and now.

He pointed out, however, that the agreements were not of a contractual nature, and said trading would not have been suspended because the agreements had lapsed.

He also assured Mr Paddy Shields (RF, Bulawayo Central) the agreements would not adversely affect job opportunities for Zimbabweans. On the contrary, he said, they would create jobs by boosting the country's export-oriented economy.

Mr Shields had also warned against entering into trade agreements with foreign countries "simply because they are nice to us". He said that other countries could take advantage of Zimbabwe's developing economy by buying its raw materials at a low price, and then offering loans and credit that were not as "soft" as they seemed.

The Minister replied that as far as trade agreements were concerned, ideological considerations were "irrelevant" and said any agreements entered into would be thoroughly examined to ensure they were for the good of the country.

The Bill went through its committee and third stages without dissent.

CSO: 4420/1028

GROUP 15 (HUMAN TRAFFIC) REPORT

Reference: THE 11/12/76 to 10/1/77 7 May 81 p 10

Article 21 (1) (b) (i)

DURBAN. -- Zimbabwe hoteliers are most concerned at the incredible drop in the number of South Africans spending holidays there since the Mugabe government came to power.

A well-known hotelier at Victoria Falls who is on holiday in Durban, told *The Citizen* this week that the tourist industry was suffering badly because South Africans were no longer visiting Zimbabwe.

The man, who did not want to be identified for obvious reasons, said that it was apparent that because of Press publicity, much of which was incorrect, South Africans had struck Zimbabwe off their annual holiday lists.

"With the drop in the percentage of South Africans visiting our country, the hotel industry is really struggling. It was the South Africans who kept us going. They were good spenders."

Asked if Zimbabwe was not now attracting more tourists from Europe since the end of hostilities, he replied: "There is only a trickle of them coming in. We hope the position will improve next year because we intend to advertise in many European countries."

He said there had been a fair percentage of German holidaymakers in the last few months, but very few from other European countries, including Britain.

"It is a funny thing but at the height of the war in

Zimbabwe, I had more South Africans at my hotel than I have had since the Black Government came into power.

"There was a large group of South Africans staying at my hotel when it came under a terrorist rocket attack. It did not seem to bother them and they enjoyed the rest of their holidays."

He said he wanted to correct an impression amongst South Africans that they were no longer welcome in Zimbabwe because a Black Government was in power.

He said that South African tourists would not be interfered with and could go about enjoying themselves without any restriction.

Speaking generally about the attitude of the Mugabe Government to the tourist industry in Zimbabwe, he said that so far there had been no interference.

The present government realised fully the need to earn foreign exchange through tourists, and had left the industry to carry on as before in UDI days.

He said that it was also a peculiar phenomenon that very few Whites in Zimbabwe had visited Mozambique as holidaymakers, since the two countries had normalised relations.

"All I can say to South Africans is that we still offer very reasonable accommodation, very cheap, but good food, and outstanding facilities. We want the South Africans to return to us as in the old days."

A survey done by *The Citizen* this week shows that package tours mostly through Air Zimbabwe have failed to attract many South African tourists. These package tours to various areas of Zimbabwe, including the Victoria Falls, used to attract South Africans in large numbers when a White government was in power in Salisbury.

SALE OF CATTLE TO TANZANIA PLANNED

Summary THE HERALD in English / May 31 p 14

(7x2)

Herald Reporter

TANZANIA plans to buy 1000 heifers and 10 bulls for \$950 000 from Zimbabwe this year to boost its livestock industry it was announced yesterday.

Tanzania's first secretary to Zimbabwe, Mr. Juma Korongo, said in an interview Tanzania's Livestock Development Authority (LIDA) had arranged with a South African company to transport the animals before December 31.

The company confirmed that a deal was made, but declined to comment. Mr. Korongo said it had been agreed the livestock would be delivered in batches of about 250.

Details of the purchase were arranged following two visits to Zimbabwe last year by two Tanzanian veterinary surgeons. Another veterinarian is expected in Zimbabwe on Monday.

Mr. Korongo said the deal was made with various bodies involved with the Zimbabwe live-

stock industry for the purchase.

The aim was to boost Tanzania's livestock with cattle resistant to tropical diseases.

LIDA, he said, had arranged to buy 10 Friesian bulls for \$4500 each.

Other arrangements included the purchase of 440 Friesian heifers in half for \$935 each and another 160 Friesian heifers for \$845 each.

A total of 100 Ayrshire/Jersey cross heifers in calf would realise \$185 each while 40 other Ayrshire/Jersey cross heifers had been quoted at \$785 each.

ARMY FIRED ON BY BOTH SIDES, INQUIRY TOLD

Salisbury THE HERALD in England 7 May 81 p 3

[Cont.]

A SENIOR military officer yesterday told the Dumbutshena Commission of Inquiry how about 100 members of the Zimbabwe National Army on a hill at Entumbane in February came under heavy fire, first from ZANLA and later from ZIPRA ex-guerrillas, but held on for about 18 hours.

Brigade Major Desfountain of 1 Brigade took the seven-member commission and the Press around battle-scarred Entumbane's former ZIPRA and ZANLA camps.

He said ZANLA members at camp 1 were the first to try to dislodge the national army group from where it was stationed — Beerhall Hill, almost opposite ZIPRA's camp 3.

Later ZIPRA at camp 3 also launched a concerted attack on the same spot, he said.

Major Desfountain said the aim of the two sides was to dislodge the peace-keeping national army group from Beerhall Hill so that they could get nearer each other during the fighting.

The national army members, however, held fast from 8 p.m. to about 11 o'clock the following morning, having sustained four casualties, one of them serious.

Major Desfountain told the commission that at some point, ZANLA's camp 1 had mounted an attack against ZIPRA camp 4, over-running the fence and inflicting heavy casualties.

ZIPRA's camp 3 did not start shooting until later when firing had

more or less diminished in other camps, he said.

Pointing at trenches near ZANLA's camp 2, Major Desfountain said similar trenches had been dug at all the four camps at Entumbane.

He said the role of the national army members stationed at Entumbane's Beerhall Hill was a peace-keeping and deterrent one agreed to by the Joint High Command.

"Throughout the fighting the national army commanders did their best to diffuse the situation by stopping the firing," he said.

"The aim was never to go and kill."

BEERHALL

Earlier the commission had been told by Major Clever Nkala, formerly of Ntabazinduna's 1-2 Bn, but now based at Glenville, that a beer-hall fight between a war-disabled ZIPRA member and a former ZANLA national army member should not have developed into a crisis.

He said that there could have been a few indisciplined men at Ntabazinduna who could have caused the violence.

"In a military camp, if five men pick up weapons and start shooting, everybody else would do the same," he said.

Major Nkala, who was once commander of the PF's Victory Camp in Zambia, said it was possible that trouble could have been started by a few people who were drunk.

He told how an earlier quarrel over food between a former ZANLA and an ex-ZIPRA had resulted in the ZANLA man being attacked by the former ZIPRA member. The ex-ZANLA man later died at the Mpilo hospital.

Major Nkala said the dissatisfaction caused by the matter was later solved when the camp was addressed by senior military officers.

The commission's first witness was a Special Branch officer who appeared in camera. The hearing continues today.

HOME AFFAIRS MINISTER ON DEVELOPMENT OF POLICE FORCE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 7 May 81 pp 1, 10

[Supplement compiled by ELLI Wilson]

[Text] Intensive training programmes were going on in the Zimbabwe Republic Police to fill gaps left by widespread resignations of white officers, the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Richard Hove, said in an interview for THE HERALD supplement on the police.

He also said the implementation of the Presidential Order on African advancement in the force was "not going well."

Mr Hove said he regretted that so many white officers had resigned since independence.

"Lots of whites had many fears when it became a fact that ZANU (PF) was going to take over, and it is true that we have had resignations of senior, competent and experienced personnel in sections where their special skills are sadly missed," he said.

[Text missing] the courts in a manner that would not bring criticism on the force.

"But we have a responsibility towards those below the rank of patrol officer and they should be helped to acquire the necessary academic qualifications for advancement."

"When I say the exercise of advancement has not gone well, it is because the people are still being trained."

Mr Hove said he believed the integration of some former guerrillas into the force had been successful. "We are looking forward to taking 500 more," he said.

Although the police should be apolitical, they should support the Government of the day and they should be able to interpret Government thinking.

The Minister gave notice of a conference on the police with neighbouring countries.

"They can learn from us, but we can also learn from them, particularly in regard to the international tricksters who are coming into our country now that we are independent," said the Minister.

He said party machinery was being used to change the attitude of the people towards the police. "I have heard from policemen that there is at last a clear trend towards support coming," he said.

"But it is still not what it should be. For instance, we have had murders in Waterfalls and the police are certain that people know the culprits. If we had their support they would come forward with information," he said.

"We feel the effect of those resignations all the more because it was the white officers who had the administrative experience. But I understand that many who resigned now regret it.

"Despite those gaps we still have a very efficient force. The Government is proud of it and I am glad to say that Ministers from other countries have showered compliments on our police."

Speaking candidly about African advancement in the force, the Minister said: "I would not say it was altogether a success."

Because of its non-racialist policies, the Government was committed to African advancement in the force. The Government wanted to change the image of the police so that it could earn the co-operation of the public.

"As it is, the people still regard it as a colonial type police force because previous governments failed to offer incentives to educated Africans.

"Consequently the force is full of Africans who joined simply because they wanted a job. They had no inclination for police work and they were not even interested in the police.

"They have very low educational qualifications and no experience in administration.

"Overcoming this problem, the Government promoted to patrol officer rank more than 100 sergeants, majors and sergeants with at least 15 years' service. Some of these people have spent all their lives doing crestable work and it is not easy for them to start learning to cope with the responsibility of administration.

"Nevertheless, they were promoted and we are encouraging them to learn the trade now that the opportunities are open to them."

The Minister said that about 470 who were promoted had just completed a course and some of them would be promoted to the ranks of inspector and above.

African who had been made up to assistant commissioners after being trained in Britain were now undergoing further training in Salisbury.

The Minister said he believed there should be only one entry point for police recruits and not three as at present.

He would gradually phase out the entry point at constable level, which required the lowest educational qualifications, so that all recruits would be capable of being trained not only in investigation and arrest but in preparing dockets for [text missing]

Force of Pride

Zimbabwe has one of the finest police forces in Africa...and that is no idle boast. Today we publish a supplement in which the focus is exclusively on the Zimbabwe Republic Police.

The Minister in charge of their operations, Mr Richard Hove, has disclosed in an interview that the ZRP has been showered with praise and compliments by visiting Ministers from several other countries.

Mr Hove, however, does not attempt to hide the fact that the nation's police force is facing several serious problems. The skilled manpower drain that has hit so many other sectors of Zimbabwean life has had its effects on the efficiency of the police force.

But it is not an insurmountable problem in an organisation that is bristling with dedicated men and women.

The ZRP has demonstrated, perhaps more than any other organisation in the country, that former combatants can be smoothly integrated.

Soon after independence several people criticised the police for their inability to serve the people in the new order. That has changed dramatically. And today's supplement demonstrates just how proud Zimbabweans can be of their police force.

CR01 1470/1974

SHEBEEN OPERATORS LIE LOW FOR FEAR OF ARREST

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 7 May 81 p 1

[Text]

Municipal Reporter

THE message seems to have gone home. Shebeen operators in Salisbury's former townships are lying low for fear of arrest.

Operators who had made a name for themselves and whose shebeens had earned such code names as "Durawall", "Club Zero" and "Chinams", at least appear to have stopped illicit

trafficking in liquor which carries a maximum penalty of \$500 or six months for first offenders.

When they were at their peak, fleets of cars could be seen parked around their premises at all hours of the day as patrons downed their drinks either in the house itself or in the yard.

At one of the most popular shebeens in Highfield, there was only elbow room in the five-roomed house and patrons had to spill into the yard to be served with cold beer which was relatively cheap compared to what they were charged at legal liquor outlets around the former township.

The shebeen operator had even thrown in a juke-box which constantly played pop music, much to the annoyance of his neighbours. Patrons would pass their time (into the early hours of the morn-

ing if they wished) on pinball machines and mini-soccer tables.

His immediate neighbour said yesterday she had not had a good sleep for a long time because of the noise and therefore welcomed the ban on shebeens.

"This man was making more business than the nightclubs around here," she said. "Every morning a big truck would bring in fresh supplies of beer.

You would think it was a beerhall the way people flocked here."

At two of the most prominent shebeens in Harare, operators were yesterday busy piling empty crates of beer into trucks.

"We have to return them to the breweries because we no longer need them," said one. "Police have raided a lot of shebeens in this area in the past two days."

NO ACTION PLANNED ON BULAWAYO SQUATTER SETTLEMENT

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 7 May 81 p 3

[Text]

Herald Correspondent BULAWAYO.

MORE than 1 000 families who built themselves a sprawling squatter settlement on the outskirts of Bulawayo are still there months after the completion of a Government report on the matter.

Details of the Government report and findings on the shanty-style village have not been released. Nothing has been done either to help the squatter settlement or remove it.

The illegal settlement is in the administrative area of Bulawayo-Essexvale Rural Council which is known to be gravely concerned.

The provincial Medical Officer of Health, Dr Alan Pugh, said his team had not been able to visit the squatters for more than a month.

"We are also waiting to see what the Government is going to do about them," he said. "We tested the water they are using for drinking and cooking and at that time it was reasonably fit for drinking."

The provincial social services officer for Matabeleland, Mr Jock Ball, said his department made the survey for the Government, and had sent it to head office in Salisbury "months ago".

He had also reported on squatters at Wankie, Dett and Essexvale.

The Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Kumbirai Kangai, and the Minister of Local Government and Housing, Mr Eddison Zvobgo, were not available for comment.

Mr Sidney Malunga, the PF MP for Matabeleland North, said he would approach both Ministers for information about the Government's intentions for the squatters.

BIOGAS AID ANSWERING ENERGY NEEDS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 7 May 81 p 4

[Text]

THERE was need for the whole nation to take a very deep look at the whole question of its energy resources, the Minister of Industry and Energy Development, Mr Simba Makoni, told the House of Assembly.

Mr Makoni thanked Mr Des Butler (RF, Eastern), who rose on the adjournment to draw attention to the potential of "biogas" in providing the urgent fuel needs of the rural population who could no longer find sufficient firewood for domestic purposes.

Mr Butler said that a few decades ago the people of the communally-owned rural areas had ample fuel in the form of firewood but today, wood had been exhausted in all but the commercial farming areas. A critical situation existed, with the rural people walking long distances to collect the wood of tree species formerly considered unsuitable for burning.

Much of the country had been denuded of trees and semi-desert areas of appallingly low agricultural productivity were being brought into being.

In the House of Assembly, mention had been made of wood lots and

tree planting, but trees grew slowly and such schemes might not survive where the people were desperate.

Mr Butler said that electricity, paraffin or commercial gas fuels were prohibitively expensive for the peasant consumer, but biogas might be made cheaply and simply from cowdung, and the process left a manure which could still be used as essential fertilizer for crops. In other parts of Africa, cowdung was wastefully burned by people who were desperate for domestic fuel.

Mr Butler said that biogas was lighter than air and therefore much safer for unsophisticated people to use than a form of gas which sank if left on accidentally.

Mr Butler said the cost of a biogas producing unit, which was simple to install and operate, was \$400 to \$500 dollars, compared to \$900 for the initial installation of electricity.

While electricity involved heavy monthly charges the peasant farmer could not hope to find, the biogas unit required only occasional loads of cowdung to be kept in production.

Mr Butler believed the investment of a few million dollars on thousands of biogas units for the rural areas would pay more dividends than any other scheme.

Mr Makoni said Zimbabwe's peasant farmers must have adequate energy resources at a practicable cost. His Ministry was very much aware of the problems facing the country, in particular the rural population, and the depletion of Zimbabwe's natural resources was a matter of grave concern.

Mr Makoni said tree planting schemes and creation of wood lots were under way, but he wished to illustrate to the House the Government's awareness of the problems by recounting current plans and steps it hoped to pursue.

Firstly, attention was being paid to traditional sources of energy in fields such as power and transport. Then research was going ahead over wood fuels, biogas, solar energy, and other alternative fuels.

Mr Makoni said there was also provision in his Ministry for the study of resource management, and this was also involved in the study of wood, solar energy and other alternative sources of fuel from the point of view of planning and conservation.

PROJECTS

The Minister said he mentioned this in order to inform the House that the Government was aware of the need to develop alternative sources of energy to the traditional ones.

Mr Makoni said he regretted that his Ministry had only been in existence for three months, so he could not inform the House of any particular projects in which energy development was under way. Some work was already going ahead but not directly under Mr Makoni's Ministry.

Mr Makoni mentioned the "appropriate technology society" and the Institute of Agricultural Engineering on Hatcliff Estate, outside Salisbury, which was already doing tests on a biogas plant.

He invited MPs to visit Hatcliff and inspect the plant, which was a commendably "facile" piece of machinery.

However, Mr Makoni asked that the matter be seen in perspective, especially with cowdung being needed as fertilizer and the cost of a biogas unit being more than the present annual income of a rural family.

Mr Butler interjected: "Subsidise" and Mr Makoni agreed that the problem of cost might not be insurmountable in the light of credit facilities and the saving of time with such units.

150: 4420/1024

RENTS TO BE CONTROLLED NATIONWIDE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English - May 81 p 1

[Article by Jarcey Munaku]

[Text] **BILLS** controlling rents throughout the country and outlawing discriminatory practices by landlords will soon be introduced to Parliament, the Minister of Local Government and Housing, Mr Eddison Zvobgo, has said.

The "fair housing Bill", the Minister said, would make it a criminal offence for any landlord in the suburbs and in town to refuse to let or rent any house to any person on grounds of race, colour or national origin.

Speaking in the ZTV programme, The Nation, which will be screened on Sunday, Mr Zvobgo said the rent control Bill would be strictly enforced, applying to all residential areas throughout the country.

"We want to make sure there is justice and equity all across the board," he said. "You cannot be charging \$120 this year for an apartment in Fourth Street and next year decide it is going to be \$180 or \$210 as is happening now. You cannot do it."

"There is going to be a definite formula based on the value of the property — one which will ensure that all landlords and speculators will have their hands tied. The rent will not increase beyond a certain percentage a year without the specific permission of the Minister of Local Government and Housing," he said.

Emphasising that the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, had decreed that rent for lodgers in the former townships should be \$8 a room, Mr Zvobgo urged any lodgers who are paying in excess of this to report to the police without fear of reprisals or eviction.

Criticising people being exploited by their landlords for not reporting to the police, Mr Zvobgo said the law was there to protect them.

"If members of the public are willing to continue paying as lodgers more than \$8 and keeping quiet, obviously the law is not going to work," he said. "The Minister of Home Affairs, the Prime Minister and myself are not going to find out."

Saying they would not have to give their names to the police, the Minister advised victims of exploitation to give their house addresses.

"The following day, the police will be there," he said. "We must depend on the public to protect themselves."

"I do not see what they have to fear. The landlord will not be able to chuck them out."

Told some lodgers feared reprisals because their landlords were either influential members or officials of the ruling party ZANU (PF), Mr Zvobgo said no member of the party or any political party regardless of his rank had any "licence to flout the law".

"If I broke the law today, it would not matter that I am a Minister," he said. "I would have to go to court and answer for my actions. So nobody should hesitate to report any crime because the perpetrator belongs to the ruling party. We are a party of law and we would not have won the war if we were not."

Mr Zvobgo said it was necessary to come up with this legislation which would cover all residential areas because when the Government came into power, last year, it had inherited a law which enabled the Minister of Local Government and Housing to regulate rents only in "so-called local government areas".

WORKERS TO PARTICIPATE IN COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 7 May 81 p 11

[Text]

Herald Reporter

WORKERS are now free to negotiate with management under the new political order, the Director of Personnel with the Posts and Telecommunications Corporation, Mr Kenneth Manyonda, said in Salisbury yesterday.

Addressing a seminar organised by Delta Corporation on the role of the Ministry of Labour in establishing harmonious employer-employee relationships, Mr Manyonda said the industrial set-up during the colonial period was aimed at fragmenting workers organisations.

"There is a struggle between workers and capital and, left to themselves, one of the two sides can be defeated. In Rhodesia or Zimbabwe-Rhodesia, the black working class was totally defeated by capital," he said.

WEALTH

When the new social and political order was established, the emphasis shifted to a fairer distribution of wealth through the payroll and jobs. The Government, while leaving the responsibility for smooth industrial relations to employers and employees, established the legal framework.

The Minimum Wages Act, the Riddell Commission and the amendment of the Industrial Conciliation Act would deal a blow to the fragmentation of the workers.

"It is important to add that industrial organisations are solely responsible for harmonious employer-employee relationships. It does not really help that managers run each time to the Ministry when problems arise," he said.

CSO: 4420/1024

ZIMBABWE

SUCCESS OF TOBACCO INDUSTRY MISSION TO CHINA REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 May 81 p 3

[Text] A trip to China to promote the Zimbabwe tobacco industry was "highly successful", Mr Roy Ashburner, vice-president of the Zimbabwe Tobacco Association, said yesterday.

Commenting on a SUNDAY MAIL report on the possible sale of tobacco to the People's Republic of China, he said the association did not accept orders to sell tobacco.

"Our visit to China was investigatory and made with a view to promoting the tobacco industry as a whole," he said. "In this context it was highly successful."

Mr Ashburner said while China was the largest producer of tobacco in the world, they had a shortage due to poor weather conditions which prevailed during their last growing season.

"They are in the market for substantial amounts of reasonably priced tobacco.

"Our local merchants are aware of this position and have, no doubt, already contacted their Chinese agents," he added.

"If at all possible we will accommodate China and will welcome their participation in our market."

The MAIL report said Peking had placed a substantial order for Zimbabwe tobacco following a trade mission to that country by nine delegates from the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Zimbabwe.

The total amount of tobacco sold on both auction floors since they opened would not be sufficient to accommodate any "substantial" order from China, a tobacco trade source said yesterday.

CSO: 4420/1028

RIO TINTO EXPANSION TO NET \$15 MILLION

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 1 May 81 p 2A

[Text] **RIO TINTO'S** expansion programme for its Renco gold mine will increase the annual output from 150 kg to 1.5 tonnes. Depending on gold prices and exchange rates this will mean approximately \$15 million worth of gold a year.

For some time the Renco mine has been operated as a small-working, but Rio Tinto, which last year took over Renco (Pvt) Ltd, has invested \$17 million in developing it to a medium-size mine. Eventually it will employ some 600 people and process 15 000-tonnes of ore a month.

Rio Tinto hopes to have the programme completed and to start operations by the second quarter of 1982.

The Renco mine is located in the Nyajena rural area, south of Fort Victoria. As well as involving the sinking of an incline shaft and the construction of a compressor house and a treatment plant, the programme calls for the erection of a housing project which will be, in effect, a complete new township.

With several different grades of housing, plus

sports facilities, a water pumping station, sewage plant, clinic and ESC-installed power line, the project will be a firm growth point for the rural area.

There is very little imported content in the development programme. Edward L Bateman Ltd has been contracted for the surface plant, while the Cementation Co is handling the sinking of the shaft. Among the various contractors for the housing project are Roberts Construction and C Pettigrew Ltd.

CSO: 4420/1031

BIG INCREASE IN PUPILS LEADS TO BOOK SHORTAGE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 6 May 81 p 3

[Text]

Herald Reporter

THE massive increase in school enrolments. One year has led to such a shortage of new books that as many as four pupils are forced to use the same textbook, a publishing executive told a teachers' conference at Mlalo this week.

Addressing the five-day conference at Mlalo Secondary school on Wednesday, the deputy managing director of Longmans, Mr Sam Mpefu said more than 80 000 new textbooks were published this year and they were snatched as soon as they were printed.

"In November all the publishers had a memo from the Ministry of Education saying they required about 80 000 new textbooks for this year.

"But I think that figure has since reached 90 000 and I think we have heard of something like four children using one textbook," Mr Mpefu said.

The Minister of Education disclosed early last month that the intake of primary school children had risen from 800 000 to 1.8 million while the number of Form 1 students for this year had gone up from 17 000 to 80 000.

Mr Mpefu said it took his firm "a couple of months" to do reprints.

"Each time we need something we have to queue behind those who have got to the printer before us."

But while there is a great need for textbooks this year, the district education officer for Mlalo, Mr Nwasa Mutenda, said the area must expand its secondary schools to cater for the pupils from the 78 primary schools in the surrounding areas.

Mr Mutenda said the three secondary schools in the area — Mlalo, Nyakira and Nyamunwe — had taken about 400 new Form 1 students.

Two additional secondary schools might be built. "One has been planned for Makona centre and the other near Chifamba, where there is a big primary school. Both schools will be Government-aided."

Mr Mutenda's second task is to provide the schools in the area with qualified teachers. At present some of the staff in the area are unqualified but are being improved by holding seminars during the school holidays.

GMB PREPARED TO HANDLE RECORD MAIZE CROP

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 May 81 p 13

[Text] The Grain Marketing Board yesterday gave an assurance that its facilities were adequate to handle more than 2 million tonnes of maize expected before the onset of the rains.

The board's operations manager, Mr John Burns, said in an interview that 40 receiving points were functioning in addition to four privately owned premises used for railway deliveries.

A further five depots would hopefully be in operation in the course of the season.

In the rural areas there were also 268 approved buyers accepting grain on behalf of the board for forwarding to the depots for a fee, said Mr Burns.

He expected maize deliveries would be about 2 037 000 tonnes.

The last huge intake was in the 1972-73 season when 36 depots handled 1 400 000 tonnes of maize.

"We are already receiving maize from farmers with drying facilities who started delivering last month," said Mr Burns.

"We expect the main crop to start coming in towards the end of this month or early next month.

"We believe that there will be enough transport because of the provision made by the Transport Ministry to allow people other than those with existing road haulage permits to carry grain during the heavy part of the intake period.

"Our major concern is getting maize out of the depots for export and local consumption. But there are several ways of overcoming this, such as by using road transport as much as possible where the railways are unable to cope."

Mr Burns urged farmers to ensure that the standard moisture content of 12,5 per cent was correct before delivering to avoid maize being turned back.

Depots would help to assess the moisture content.

Bulk deliveries to the silos, he said, would still be permitted even though the quantity of the grain would far exceed capacities.

To provide space, silos would concentrate on rail and consumer traffic and excess grain would be bagged and stacked.

"For the small farmer," Mr Burns said, "it would be in their interests to band together and deliver the whole lot between them, ensuring that the loads are not of mixed grain."

It would also help if farmers ensured that bags were sewn properly.

"If anybody is interested we will send them circulars giving guidance on various aspects of grain deliveries," he said.

Mr Burns reiterated the need for hauliers to make use of slack times during the day to maintain a reasonable flow of traffic into depots.

It had been normal for transporters to be at the depots in the morning, followed by a lull and then another build-up just before lunchtime.

The pattern repeated itself with another lull in the mid-afternoon and a rush into the depots before the gates closed.

He said depot personnel were prepared to work overtime six days a week to avoid bottlenecks.

Producers of soya beans, groundnuts and sorghums were requested to make early deliveries to enable their workers to handle the expected maize intake.

Mr Burns said that so far 43 000 tonnes out of the expected 66 000 tonnes of soya beans had been delivered and 12 000 tonnes of the expected 50 000 tonnes of groundnuts had also been delivered.

CSO: 4420/1028

CO-OPERATION SPURS CROP PRODUCTION 'REVOLUTION'

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 May 81 p 13

[Text] CLOSE co-operation between farmers and Conex experts has resulted in wheat production rising fourfold in the last 30 years, while maize yields doubled in the same period. It was reported yesterday.

The head of the Conex branch of crop production, Mr Barrie Barnes said the progress had been "a revolution".

He said this achievement was borne out by comparable figures based on two five-year average yields a hectare worked out for the periods 1955-60 and 1975-80.

Figures for these periods put wheat at 147 kg a ha and 4 392 kg a ha respectively, while for maize the figures are 2 200 kg a ha and 4 725 kg a ha respectively.

Tobacco was 974 kg a ha and 1 661 kg a ha; cotton 440 kg a ha and 1 707 kg a ha; soya beans 560 kg a ha and 2 011 kg a ha.

"There is no doubt that this wonderful achievement was spearheaded by concerted research and the subsequent adoption of recommendations by farmers with a high level of managerial ability," said Mr Barnes.

He said the rate at which new technology was adopted by farmers was attained with the help of a team of commodity

specialists in the branch who acted as a link between research and the farmer.

"There were specialists achievement was spearheaded by excellent seeds, tobacco, coffee, horticulture and apiculture.

Mr Barnes said: "Their main function is to liaise closely with research workers to disseminate new technology to the farming community as rapidly as possible, and to feed back the problems of farmers to the research workers."

Intensive training of field staff, and attendance of the specialists at farmers' discussion groups helped communication.

"These are small groups of five to 12 farmers who are encouraged to talk openly of their problems and successes in the presence of experts who then offer guidance," he said.

Conex liaison officer Mr Nigel Thomas said: "The overall policy of the branch of crop production remains one of encouraging production to attain maximum profitability on a sustained basis.

"There is no reason to doubt that this co-operation will lead to another significant production increase in the future."

NKALA: FOOD SUBSIDIES WILL BANKRUPT NATION

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 May 81 p 7

[Text] THE Government must adopt a policy of "progressively reducing" food subsidies, the Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nhala, said yesterday.

The Government will have paid more than \$138 million in food subsidies alone at the end of this financial year, and will face a massive bill next year for \$171 million unless the subsidies are reduced.

Senator Nhala said at his Harare home that he was "fighting a lonely battle over this hotly debated matter".

"I am not prepared to preside over the liquidation of our economy and our nation. We must deal with inflation realistically. The Budget deficit is totally unacceptable to me and that is why I am taking these measures."

Senator Nhala said he was probably the most disliked of Ministers but that he had a job to do to put the nation's economy straight. He said all measures taken so far were aimed at bringing the economy back to the break-even point, and once that was achieved, progress would follow.

"Out of every dollar that the Government spends at the moment, one third of it is borrowed, and that is simply unacceptable."

"It is not a question of socialist policies, or capitalist policies. It is a matter of common sense, of simple accounting procedure."

"The food subsidies benefit the workers, but the workers are the minority in this country. The peasants out in the countryside are the majority, and are the real heroes of this nation who brought us through the war."

"The workers have now received their minimum wage rise and they must use that money to start paying a realistic price for their food and other things."

"Too many of them are using their extra money wrongly, going to she-beens and drinking. Drinking is also becoming an unacceptable problem in this country."

"But the peasants in the countryside, they earn no money, they live off the land. The workers should pay the real price for their goods now that they have the money, and the Government should divert what it spends now on food subsidies into developing and resettling the rural areas."

"It was the peasants who won the war and yet we have done nothing for them yet. Instead the workers, who benefit from things like subsidies, now go on strike."

"The Government simply cannot afford to carry on absorbing the production cost increase in the food industry."

"The day of reckoning must eventually come, and it is no use putting it off. If we carry on just subsidising food prices, it will

make it that much worse when the day comes when it all has to stop."

"We should just face facts now and start right now to get our economy straight. Face inflation now in real terms because it helps no one to just put it off till another day," said Senator Nhala.

He said the matter of food subsidies was being hotly contested in Cabinet at the moment and that he had told the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, that a huge food subsidies bill was unacceptable in terms of the nation's Budget.

BEEF PRICES TO BE CONTROLLED

Wholesale Prices To Rise

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 May 81 p 1

[Text]

Agricultural Reporter

THESE are some of the new controlled maximum prices of beef that the public will be paying throughout the country. All the prices are per kilogram.

	Grade 1	Grade 2
Filet	\$3.02	\$2.94
Rump	\$2.00	\$1.90
T-bone	\$3.00	\$1.90
Topside	\$1.90	\$1.84
Silverside, allichbone	\$1.82	\$1.80

The following are the maximum prices of other beef cuts:

Scotch fillet	\$1.42
Mince	\$1.42
Brisket	\$1.18
Ration, soup meat	\$1.18
Offal is set at \$1.20 for liver; 82c for intestines and lungs; and 45c for rough tripe.	
(Half offal is \$1.20 for liver; 65c for offal cut and 45c for whole head.)	

BEEF producers are to be paid 30 percent more, but strict controls on maximum retail prices will be introduced immediately, the Government announced yesterday. Wholesale prices are to rise by between 25 and 50 percent.

The move to keep down prices in the butcher shops comes in the wake of the strong attack made on meat "profiteering" last Friday by the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe.

In a Workers Day speech he said some butchers were making 100 per cent profits, and told workers: "You are being cheated on meat. The Government will look at meat prices with a view to making them comfortable for workers."

Yesterday's beef price package, jointly announced by the Minister of Agriculture, Senator Denis Norman, and the acting Minister of Trade and Commerce, Senator Bernard Chidzero, said an increase of 30 per cent on the average producer price for cattle had

been incorporated in the producer price schedule.

The new increases will be back-dated to March 2, when the old schedule ended.

"The increase will also apply to the support price to be paid in the future on cattle purchased by the CSC at communal area cattle sales," the statement said.

"This price increase to the producer will provide the stimulus needed by the cattle industry to regain ground lost in recent years."

It would also enable the country to once again become self-sufficient in beef and re-establish export outlets.

Confidence

Senator Norman said the Government had once again shown its confidence in the cattle industry and he trusted that producers would now show theirs.

Details of the new producer price schedule will be gazetted in the near future.

The Government has also agreed to an increase of 25 percent in the wholesale price of forequarter beef, 50 percent in the wholesale price of hindquarter beef, and 25 percent for offal.

"It must be pointed out," Senator Norman said, "that the beef supply situation remains tight and, unfortunately, rationing at the wholesale level will continue."

He said there could not be a free choice of beef in respect of forequarters and hindquarters but, as soon as conditions allowed, the CSC would try to meet the various demands.

A notice gazetted today sets out the maximum retail prices which

butchers may charge for all the various beef cuts by quality, and beef and calf offals.

Meat, usually sold in six grades, will now be sold under only three grades.

Prices apply throughout the country.

The statement said: "It will be an offence for any butcher in any part of the country to sell beef or offal at prices in excess of the controlled maximum price."

Display

Retailers of meat will also have to display clearly the selling prices of their meat and other products for the benefit of the consumer.

Inspectors from the Ministry of Trade and Commerce would visit butchers to see that this was being done.

"The controlled prices in many cases will be lower than the prices which butchers were previously charging for beef and offal."

Senator Childers said it was not the intention to put butchers out of business.

"The Government hopes that butchers will co-operate in the implementation of the policy of keeping beef at reasonable price levels to the consumer, bearing in mind the capacity of the majority of consumers to pay for basic essential commodities," he said.

Butchers Stunned

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 May 81 p 1

[Text] Butchers have been stunned by the new controlled beef prices, which they claim may force half of them out of business.

While a survey by the HERALD indicates that beef producers are "delighted" at the increased prices, many butchers feel that about half of them will be forced to stop trading.

Mr John Rosenfels, chairman of the Cattle Producers' Association, said the increased price to cattle ranchers would halt the slide of beef production.

"The year-end incentive should enable producers with their own maize to continue pen-feeding and thus ensure a supply of beef in the latter half of the year," he added.

Mr Rosenfels said the long awaited price announcement had relieved tension which had been building up among producers in recent months.

Mr Wilf Lashbrook, chairman of the Meat Traders Association, declined to comment on the new controlled prices for butchers.

He said the association would meet next Tuesday and a statement would be issued afterwards.

All the butchers contacted said that they were studying the new wholesale price schedule and could not immediately say how the new controlled retail selling price compared with their old prices.

One butcher, who said he paid \$1 000 rent in central Salisbury, said he had been advised by his accountant that he would be out of business. Last year, he said, his net profit was 16 percent on a mark-up of about 40 percent.

The announcement of the increased wholesale prices regulated beef cuts into three grades. The combined increase in the selling price of both forequarters was slightly over 37 percent.

The average increase allowed under the new controlled selling price is about 37.5 percent, which would show a selling mark-up of 26 percent.

The butchers claim that at this mark-up they cannot remain in business, mainly because of increased rentals and the minimum wage.

A Government spokesman said the producer price would fluctuate throughout the year on a seasonal basis (as it had in the past) while the new wholesale price would remain static.

Under the old system butchers made high profits at certain times of the year. This will no longer occur under the new controlled selling price.

Under the new system the producer and the consumer will score.

The immediate benefit to the consumer, the housewife and the main in the street is difficult to estimate because the old price of beef varied considerably.

Cattle Price Increase

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 May 81 p 6

[Editorial: "A Good Deal"]

[Text] Both producer and consumer should be well pleased with the new deal on beef prices announced by the Government.

The average producer price for cattle has been increased by 30 percent, and as a result of the new price controls many families should be able to buy their beef more cheaply.

That in itself is a remarkably fine piece of financial wizardry on the part of the Government. But to many butchers the Government's action will smack more of black magic, for they are the men who are going to be squeezed.

Because of the complicated price structure for the various grades it is difficult to say at this stage how individual butchers will be affected.

Certainly those who have been shamelessly exploiting the public will be brought up short. That is as it should be. But what of those butchers who have played fair and square with their customers?

They must take comfort from Senator Chidzero's remark that it was not the intention to put butchers out of business. The new deal must surely provide for a fair deal for all. No one can really expect better than that.

CSO: 4420/1028

BRIEFS

GRAIN TRANSPORT--Several Government experts are working on the logistics of importing trucks to be used in hauling the bumper maize crop to selling centres and neighbouring countries, says the Minister of Transport, Mr Josiah Chinamano. The experts are drawn from the Ministries of Trade and Commerce, Industry and Energy, Agriculture, Roads and Roads Traffic and Transport and Power. Mr Chinamano said yesterday the Government would take action as soon as the report was received. Mr Chinamano had been asked about Government efforts to help import trucks to augment the existing transport to move the maize. "Something active is being done," he said. Announcing the decision to bring in the trucks, the Minister pledged that no maize would be left to rot in farmers' storage houses because of a shortage of transport.

Mr Chinamano will this morning hold talks with a Botswana delegation which includes two Government Ministers, about the movement of Botswana coal through Zimbabwe to Beira in Mozambique. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 7 May 81 p 11]

DOMESTICS REPORT COMPLETED--The Committee examining conditions of service for Zimbabwe's domestic workers, presented its report to the Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Kumburai Kangai, on Thursday, a Government source said yesterday. It is understood that Mr Kangai is presently studying the document, which will form the basis of a new labour deal for domestic workers. The five-member committee, headed by Mrs Dianne Masaya, began its work in November last year and it gathered evidence from 1,569 workers in 16 towns across the country. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 7 May 81 p 9]

NEED FOR TARIFFS--Consumers of luxury goods ought not to object to amendments to Customs and Excise tariffs which would help increase the country's revenues, the Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkala, told the Senate. Since independence, the Government's policy of helping the less fortunate had not only led to the reduction of revenue from such sources as sales tax, education and health services, but expenditure for the forces, health, education, housing and other economic services had gone up. The major changes referred to were being made in order to "alleviate this budgetary situation," the Minister said. Further changes proposed to the customs tariff aimed at protecting Zimbabwean industry were made in consultation with the Ministry of Trade and Commerce and with the private sector. It was important to protect local industry providing secure employment which might be lost if competition from imports were permitted, said the Minister. Senator Jack Mussett, who queried a difference of 900 cents

in the duty charged on one type of brandy, as compared with another imported from Malawi, was told that a different definition on the two brandies appeared to account for the apparent discrepancy. Mr Nkala promised to look into the matter. The Bill was then read a second time. The committee stage and third reading were set down for Tuesday. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 7 May 81 p 5]

ROTARIANS MEET--A senior Zimbabwean High Court judge, Mr Justice Beck, yesterday paid tribute to the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, for laying "the cornerstone of sympathetic understanding among Zimbabweans." Mr Justice Beck, a judge in the general division of the High Court since the days of UDI, said the Prime Minister's call for reconciliation had helped produce a "remarkable understanding" between the people of this country, ZIANA reports. Speaking at a Rotary assembly conference in Salisbury, the judge urged Zimbabweans to make their country "a model of peace" where the dignity of human life was deeply respected. The Mayor of Salisbury Councillor Tizirai Gwata, told the conference that the people of Zimbabwe were determined to build a great nation with racial harmony and understanding. The Mayor who opened the conference, said the ideals set for Rotarians were also shared by the people of Zimbabwe. The system used by Rotarians of testing their ideals and the worthiness of any project could be used by Zimbabweans in this time of development. "The Rotarians ask themselves whether whatever they do is fair for all, whether it will build goodwill and better friendship," he said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 7 May 81 p 3]

AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL--The air traffic control training school at Salisbury airport, which has been closed since March 10 because of a shortage of training staff, will reopen soon, a spokesman for the Director of Civil Aviation said yesterday. He also said that from May 16 air traffic control facilities at Fort Victoria aerodrome would be withdrawn between 4 p.m. on Fridays until 5 a.m. on Mondays, because of staff shortages. The aerodrome would be open on an uncontrolled basis on Saturdays and Sundays from 5 a.m. to 4 p.m. The restriction would have little effect as there was minimal traffic outside the published hours of opening. The spokesman said between five and eight air control students took two-year courses at the training school annually. Six-week courses were run for air control assistants. "Our establishment for the training school is a man in charge and three instructors, but when it reopens we will have one instructor for officers and one for assistants," said the spokesman. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 7 May 81 p 3]

SENATE SESSIONS OUTLINED--The Senate might well rise at the end of next week and not return until mid-July, the Leader of the Upper House and Deputy Minister of Education, Senator Joseph Culverwell, told the Senate yesterday. After moving that the House adjourned until next Tuesday, Senator Culverwell was asked by Senator Mark Partridge for an indication of the duration of the present series of sittings. Senator Culverwell said he believed the House might rise next week, depending on how soon Bills were received from the Lower House. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 7 May 81 p 4]

KOREAN ENGINEERS--A 13-member delegation of Korean engineers and other experts are due to arrive in Salisbury at the end of the month to start erecting buildings at Heroes' Acre. The Korean Ambassador to Zimbabwe, Mr Leewon Guk, said yesterday the team would be in the country for about a year during which it would build Heroes' Acre according to designs prepared by a Korean delegation that visited Zimbabwe last year. Building designs, he said, had already been approved by the Minister of Information and Tourism, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, and the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe. It was hoped that the construction of Heroes' Acre would be completed in time for Zimbabwe's second independence anniversary in April next year. The construction team would comprise engineers, architects, designers and other specialists, Mr Guk said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 May 81 p 4]

MEDIA WORKERS FOR YUGOSLAVIA--Six Zimbabwe media workers are due to leave Salisbury today for a four-month mass communication course in Yugoslavia. The announcement was made at a reception for the students at the Yugoslav Embassy last night. The reception was attended by the Minister of Information, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, his deputy, Mrs Victoria Chitepo, the chairman of the Mass Media Trust, Dr Donaldson Sadza; and media workers. Dr Sadza praised three Yugoslav journalists who had come to help with the reorganisation of Ziana. He said: "For the past three months, whilst we were trying to set up Ziana, we were getting frustrated . . . We now hope that Ziana will get off the ground very soon." Dr Sadza added that kind of co-operation should be expanded. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 May 81 p 3]

VILLAGE WATER PLAN--The Government is launching a massive project to supply about 2 million people in rural areas with piped water. A spokesman for the Ministry of National Resources and Water Development said yesterday that the project, known as the rural village supply programme, was designed to supply water to people not already looked after by rural council services. Supply points, including taps and laundry facilities, are planned for each group of dwellings throughout the country and cattle watering, will be provided for at certain points. Most area schemes will be supplied from existing boreholes and a drilling programme will be introduced. Places without underground water will receive purified supplies from dams. "In the event of there being areas where dams cannot be built or where underground supplies are insufficient to justify a power-driven pump, then a handpump will be installed," the spokesman said. The programme would take many years to complete, since the rate of implementation would depend on the amount of money available each year, but aid promised during Zimcord should ensure a good start, the spokesman said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 May 81 p 3]

AFRICAN CHURCH NEEDED--What is needed in Zimbabwe today is a church in which the leadership is in the hands of Africans, the president of the Zimbabwe Christian Conference, Mr D. Sagonda, told its bi-annual meeting here yesterday. "The basis of the mission should be economical in the sense that its aim is not to reproduce in Zimbabwe a miniature of Western church organisations but to bring into being what from the start should be sincerely and genuinely an African church. "Plans properly worked out for God's work must be made and handed over to the local Christians and they must carry the full responsibility for the maintenance and propagation of the faith," he said. He cited as examples the handover by the Dutch Reformed Church, also the help the DRC gave to the ARC in building a synod centre

in Fort Victoria. Mr Sagonda said that many new churches combined both Christian and magical practices and beliefs in their rituals. Many Africans believed that God was there in heaven but believed their ancestral spirits were in heaven too. "We need African theologians to work out a compromise to reconcile Christian worship with that of ancestral spirits," he said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 May 81 p 5]

S. A. 'SPY' DEPORTED--An alleged former South African police spy, Mr Barend Schuitema, and his girlfriend, Miss Louise Stark, were deported from Zimbabwe yesterday. The two were driven to Beitbridge under police escort. Their deportation was confirmed by the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Richard Moyo, last night. About a week ago THE HERALD uncovered Mr Schuitema's past activities related to his involvement in the Dutch anti-apartheid movement and an all-white South African organisation which he helped found, Okhela. Mr Schuitema arrived in Zimbabwe in August last year. Two months later he left for Europe "to contact old friends and comrades" before returning to Salisbury. Recently he started a publicity campaign about the Irish republican struggle. He set up "the Zimbabwe H Block Armagh Committee to campaign for political status for jailed IRA guerillas". But ANC of South Africa spokesmen in London and Lusaka were sceptical of his presence in Zimbabwe and denied claims by Mr Schuitema that he had worked as an agent for them. Also in an interview with THE HERALD last week Mr Schuitema denied statements by the Pretoria authorities that he had received "several thousand rand" from South African security police for undercover operations he might have carried out within the Dutch Anti-Apartheid Movement. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 May 81 p 1]

DAIRY CO-OP--A dairy investment worth \$7 million is planned for the Chipinga area, where a milk processing plant is to be built and a series of milk producers' co-operatives established. The general manager of the Dairy Marketing Board, Mr Eddie Cross, confirmed this week that the area would be the scene of two major dairy developments soon, both designed to increase milk production in Zimbabwe. "Chipinga has been identified as a natural dairy area and has therefore been designated as a dairy development zone." The first is the establishment of milk producers' co-operatives, with milk being produced by small-scale farmers in a scheme developed by the Agricultural and Rural Development Authority. The second is the establishment of a processing plant in Chipinga town. The plant would serve the Eastern border area and provide milk for export to countries such as Mozambique and Botswana, Mr Cross said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 May 81 p 4]

LAWYER JACKSON DEPORTED--Mr John Jackson, a legal adviser and business associate of former Cabinet Minister Mr Edgar Tekere, was deported to Britain last night. Mr Jackson is a South African citizen without a passport, and he needed special permission from the British Home Office to return to London, where he is regarded as a stateless person. Mr Jackson was reportedly arrested at Mr Tekere's house last Thursday by immigration officials backed by members of the Special Branch. He was released from detention yesterday to make arrangements for his direct British Airways flight to London. Immigration officials whisked him into the airport by a side route, avoiding waiting newsmen. Security was stepped up at the airport with a squad of armed police dressed in riot blues standing at the terminal doors and three or four uniformed men inside barred all except passengers and airport officials from the departure lounges. It is understood that Mr Jackson was allowed

to stay in Zimbabwe for a limited period. He brought his wife and children to Zimbabwe and, it is believed, tried to buy property and set in motion various business deals. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 May 81 p 1]

ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL--The Institute of Architects of Zimbabwe has launched a quarterly architectural magazine called Zimbabwe Environment and Design. The journal's co-editor, Mr Peter Jackson, said the journal, which would be the first one for architects in 20 years, should be of interest to all those concerned with design and the man-made environment. As a contribution to schools careers guidance the magazine would be freely distributed to all secondary schools, he said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 May 81 p 7]

AIR FORCE LOSING STAFF--A drop in technical standards can be expected in the air force because of a loss of skilled manpower, Air Marshal Norman Walsh, the Commander of the Air Force of Zimbabwe, said yesterday. But, he said, the air force played a vital role in the stability of the country. "We are embarking on an exercise to buy new equipment and aircraft," Air Marshal Walsh said at the Rolls-Royce Trophy presentation parade at the New Sarum air-base. He said the air force should remain a non-political organisation owing allegiance to the nation and the Government of the day instead of political parties. The air force commander presented the Rolls-Royce Trophy to Sergeant D. N. Peacock. The Starret Award went to Sergeant K. McKittrick and the Gordon Howey Award to Sergeant B. D. Whiting. A fourth prize, the Syd Watson Award was presented to Corporal P. R. Garrod. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 May 81 p 4]

TAX INCENTIVES FOR INDUSTRIES--Any firms participating in industrial decentralisation will be offered tax concessions as well as investment allowances if they move into new growth points that are planned by the Government. This was said by the Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkala, in Bulawayo yesterday after he toured the three local complexes of the Treger Group enterprises. "The Government would like industry to be decentralised into all growth points that have been planned throughout the country. It is therefore necessary that we try to explain the whole issue of decentralisation to industrialists and ask them to take up the new move. "And we will give them tax concessions as well as investment allowances for participating in decentralisation," said Senator Nkala. The Minister said it was necessary to instil a new policy in industrial situation and location. "We would rather have the jobs brought to the people than the people brought to the jobs. This is our new policy and we want to see it turn successful." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 May 81 p 1]

FUNDS FOR BUYING LAND--The Government has resources to acquire more land, and there is no reason for some people to feel neglected, the Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Dr Sydney Sekeramayi, said yesterday. Dr Sekeramayi was addressing a meeting to mark the official commissioning of Tjolotjo district's six-month-old Mbamba village water project. He said from next week his Ministry would start working with recently elected district councillors to find out how many people needed land in various parts of the country. Dr Sekeramayi said he was aware that while land had been procured for resettlement in some parts of the country, people in other areas had not yet had it. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 May 81 p 1]

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